The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3437. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

FROM THE SEAT OF WAR

The Bulk of the Rebel Army Concentrated at Winchester.

That Place Constituted a Base of Operations.

Rebel Communication with Richmond Threatened.

MOVEMENTS OF SIGEL'S CORPS.

The Pontoon Bridge at Harper's Ferry Safe.

THE RAILROAD BRIDGE VERY LITTLE DAMAGED.

OUR LATEST WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Sept. 28.

Statements are rife that the rebel army is still on the south bank of the Potomac. The most reliable information, however, shows the bulk of their force to be at Winchester, which is designed to be both a base and a nucleus of operations. It is highly probable that sufficient troops are left near the Potomac to defend the fords and ferries, and to create the impression that the bulk of their army is still there. They undoubtedly wish to detain Gen. McCLELLAN's army on the north bank of the river, fearing that some movement will be made to cut off communication with Richmond.

W. T. DENNIS, Military Agent of Indiana, returned from Sharpsburgh on Saturday, and furnishes some valuable information regarding the late battle there. He gives the following summary from the official reports of the losses in the Indiana regiments engaged:

SEVENTH—Killed, six privates. Wounded, four officers, thirty-five privates.

FOURTEENTH—Killed, two officers, twenty-eight privates. Wounded, ten officers, one hundred and forty-eight privates.

NINETEENTH—Killed, one officer, eight privates. Wounded, one officer, seventy-one privates.

TWENTY-SEVENTH—Killed, one officer, thirteen privates. Wounded, five officers, one hundred and eighty-three privates.

FIRST CAVALRY—Killed, one private. Wounded, three privates.

THIRD CAVALRY—Killed, four privates; wounded, five privates.

Mr. DENNIS estimates our aggregate losses at Sharpsburgh at a still lower figure than Surgeon-Gen. HAMMOND. He agrees in the opinion that the rebels suffered much more severely, owing to the superiority of the Union troops in vigor, and the quality of their arms. He has procured and sent forward two thousand blankets for the use of the Indiana troops there.

The oft repeated statement that the rebels destroyed the pontoon bridge at Harper's Ferry turns out to be a fiction. It is standing now, as it was before the battle. Neither was the railroad bridge there so seriously damaged that it cannot be repaired in a week.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company have no information of damage done to the road west of Harper's Ferry, as reported by the agent of the Associated Press.

The following is from a special correspondent of the TIMES, dated

FREDERICK, Sunday, Sept. 28.

Some two hundred wounded, chiefly from SEDGWICK's Division, and as many others from other Hospitals, came in here to-day, making about one thousand during two days. These take the place of convalescents here who have been sent to Baltimore and Washington, to be distributed to various Hospitals.

Agents from Massachusetts and other States are visiting here, and finding out the wounded from their respective States, with a view of having such of them removed home as will not be able to reënter the service.

There is no movement of the army on the Potomac to report.

REPORTS RECEIVED IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Sept. 28.

The *American's* special from Sharpsburgh says:

"Our loss in killed and wounded in the battle of Antietam will be fully up to 10,000. The official figures in two corps, SUMNER's and HOOKER's, are as follows:"

SUMNER'S CORPS.

	Killed	Wounded.
Officers	41	69
Enlisted men	619	3,708

Missing—458.
Total for the corps—5,209.

HOOKER'S CORPS.

	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.
Doubleday's Division	98	669	—	802
Rickett's Division	152	898	137	1,186
Meade's Division	97	449	23	569
Penn. Reserve				
Total for the Corps				2,619

Gen. BURNSIDE's loss in killed and wounded will be about 1,600. The total loss in these three Army Corps is therefore 8,428. The loss in Gen. FRANKLIN's and Gen. BANKS' Corps, (now commanded by Gen. WILLIAMS,) will bring the casualties fully up to the total stated, though there may be some considerable reduction in the number of missing.

Gen. GRIFFIN, whose brigade pickets the river at Blackburn and Reynold's Ford, opposite Shepherdstown, keeps strict watch on the rebels, and is active in reconnoitering the country along the Virginia side of the Potomac.

On Friday morning a battalion of cavalry crossed, and soon afterwards sent back as a prisoner a rebel cavalry officer, whom they captured at Shepherdstown. Soon afterwards a boy appeared on the opposite bank, shouting to our pickets not to fire. He came over, and said he had enlisted with the rebels at Frederick, but, becoming disgusted with the service, desired to come home.

The rebels are reported to be in strong force ten miles back from the river. He also said that JACKSON had had his arm amputated, in consequence of a wound received at Antietam. These stories of rebel deserters are, however, notoriously unreliable.

On Thursday, at noon, Gen. GRIFFIN in person, with the Ninth Massachusetts and the First District of Columbia Regiments crossed the river. They drove out skirmishers and advanced up the hill, and, proceeding cautiously, passed into the woods.

Shortly afterward they sent back a piece of artillery and a military forge, which the rebels had left behind. They remained over during the afternoon, but as there was no firing, it is presumed they did not find the rebels in force.

THE SITUATION ON THE POTOMAC.

From the Washington Star of Saturday

We believe that BURNSIDE'S *corps d'armée* did not cross the Potomac into Virginia at Harper's Ferry yesterday, as we thought likely to take place.

There now seems to be a hitch somewhere in that quarter, with reference to a prompt move after the rebel army. The delay in the arrival of troops already organized at the North is probably at the bottom of it.

On the day before yesterday, balloon reconnoissances on the Maryland side, between Harper's Ferry and Williamsport, led to the belief that the enemy is nowhere in force in the Shenandoah Valley near Harper's Ferry. Clouds of dust, however, were seen rising from Martinsburgh, up the river, on the Virginia side. The conclusion drawn from those signs was, that the rebels had just started out in that direction a large reconnoitering force of cavalry. Circumstances conspire to render it necessary for LEE to make some decided move very shortly.

Residents of Winchester and its vicinity, even of known secession proclivities, are, we know well, moving their families north of the Potomac, (crossing higher up the river,) because nothing whatever, eatable, is to be had there by the richest among them, but flour and a little old bacon—the latter at from $1 to $1 50 per pound. They aver, on reaching Upper Maryland, that they come North to escape starvation. Now this fact involves great privations on the part of the rebel army, in that quarter, for absolute want of food. All know that it is half naked, and that the nights and mornings there are cold enough to cool the ardor of far better fed and clothed men than LEE commands. They must know, too, that their present line of communication with Richmond is wholly at our mercy; and, we feel assured, are aware that they cannot longer afford to delay an effort either to overcome McCLELLAN in a fair battle or to get somewhere out of his reach, where they may obtain enough food from a secure line in their rear.

From the Second Edition of the Star.

No rebels except scattering pickets were yesterday in sight from Loudon Heights within three miles of Harper's Ferry. The only body of them that may be called a force discoverable near the river, was at Falling Waters, near Martinsburgh.

A gentleman just from participating in burying the dead and attending to the wounded of the battle of Antietam, assures us that our dead from that engagement fell short of 1,200, and our wounded are less than 6,000.

In addition to the 3,600 dead rebels buried by our side on that field on the road near by there are trenches filled with dead rebels buried by their own comrades in arms. One trench is marked with a stake pencilled thus: "Gen'l ANDERSON and 14 others;" another: "Col. STARK and 114 others;" another: "81;" and others or other numbers. Thus, in the space of one-third of a mile are trenches containing 500 bodies of rebels killed in that battle buried by their own companions; so that their whole loss then and there was, indeed, three or four folds ours, at least.

OUR WAR CORRESPONDENCE.

LETTER FROM CENTREVILLE.

General Sigel's Corps on the Move—No Rebel Force Near Centreville—A Reconnoissance in Force—Bull Run Bridge Repaired—The Rebels Rebuilding the Bridge Across the Rappahannock—What a Resident of Secesh Reports.

CENTREVILLE, Va., Thursday, Sept. 25, 1862.

The advance division of Gen. SIGEL's corps, under the command of Col. VON GILSA, of the Fortieth New York Volunteers, (DE KALB Regiment,) reached this place on Monday last *vid* Fall's Church and Fairfax Court-House. *No enemy was found on the road hither* to interpose any obstacle to the progress of the troops or to taking possession of the fortifications upon their arrival here—except a few scattering horsemen, who fled before our scouts could bring their carbines to bear upon them. On Tuesday, Brig.-Gen. STAHL reached this point with an additional force, and he now has command of the place, and occupies the house of MRS. WHALEY as his headquarters. The usual precautions have been taken to prevent a surprise by the enemy, and since Monday's scouting parties have been sent out daily in different directions. Gen. STAHL in person visited Bull Run battle-field yesterday with a small force, for the purpose of administering a little salutary punishment to a party of rebel scouts who had fired upon our pickets. As may be well supposed, the special object of the mission was fully accomplished. Yesterday morning, a force, consisting of two regiments, a squadron of cavalry and a section of artillery, accompanied by a gang of workmen, under the command of Col. BUSSERICK, Twenty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, proceeded to Manassas Junction and thence to Bull Run Creek, to repair the bridge destroyed by LONGSTREET while Gen. POPE was making his celebrated retreat from the Rappahannock. The bridge was probably completed to-day, and the troops will then make a more extended reconnoissance.

This afternoon Gen. SIGEL made his headquarters at Fairfax Court-House, and has with him the balance of his corps. The future actions of these troops are, as yet, involved in mystery—at all events so far as newspaper correspondents are concerned.

I had a conversation to-day with a resident of Brentsville, just across the Orange and Alexandria Railroad from Manassas Junction, and he communicates some important facts, if true. He says that four of the five locomotives reported to have been destroyed by Gen. BANKS when he fell back from Bristor's Station, have been placed in good order by the rebels, and have been run down to the Rappahannock Station. There are also at Manassas Junction several freight-cars, boots and other articles of clothing—supposed to have been destroyed—and a number of pieces of artillery, but no rebel soldiers. At Gainesville he reports that there are at least 10,000 stand of arms belonging to the rebels. They are also repairing the bridge destroyed by order of Gen. POPE, across the Rappahannock River, and the road will be in running order to Culpepper within a few days. This gentleman, who is vouched for in high quarters as a good Union man, also reports that JOE JOHNSTON is marching toward Manassas Junction with 40,000 men. This story is not generally credited here, however. The Orange and Alexandria Railroad is now in good running order to Manassas Junction.

LETTER FROM SHARPSBURGH.

The Enemy Massing his Forces near Winchester—Communications between Pickets—The Probabilities of a Movement—Condition of the Old Regiments, &c.

SHARPSBURGH, Md., Thursday, Sept. 25, 1862.

Information has been received at headquarters, to-day, that the enemy is massing his forces in the vicinity of Winchester, Va., for the purpose of making a stand at that point. Citizens, who live along the line of the Upper Potomac, report that the rebel pickets extend as far up as Lincoln. The pickets stationed opposite Williamsport are unusually free and careless, and frequently enter into conversation with our pickets on this side. Last Monday three of their number crossed over to the Williamsport side, while three of our own men returned the compliment by visiting the Virginia shore. After remaining about an hour, each party returned to their respective lines. This familiarity between hostile pickets may be considered unobjectionable in a social sense, but certainly it is quite the reverse of our idea of the proper conduct of war. We can readily conceive in what way the rebels are benefited by being allowed to sit unmolested on the opposite bank, day after day, and watch every indication and movement on our part, but cannot so easily comprehend how the Union army is to obtain a fair equivalent. In the former instance, we assume the ground that the rebels are acting on the defensive, and, of course, are on the alert to observe the first indication of an approach on our part, and by being early informed, they can better prepare themselves against an attack. On the other hand, the plans of the Union army are exposed before they can be thoroughly carried out, and the undertaking is doubly liable to defeat. Gen. KENLY, who is in command of the troops at Williamsport, did right, in placing under arrest the three men who went over to the enemy's lines, and can do still another commendable act by breaking up the unnatural intimacy that continues to exist.

If there is any programme made out as to the future movements of the army, it has not yet developed itself sufficiently to aid an outsider in forming any accurate conclusions. If an opinion can be based on appearances, we may venture to presume that the present line of defence will not be advanced to any exent for some weeks to come.

In consequence of admirable shelling and good rifle practice, the enemy has not deemed it advisable to show himself on the bank of the river below Shepherdstown. This morning a portion of the Fifth New-York Cavalry went over on a reconnoissance, but has not returned at the present writing.

The disposition of the new levies has become a matter of considerable conjecture among the old troops. Although the plan of filling up the old regiments has been strenuously advocated, still it does not appear to have been very extensively adopted. Many regiments that went into the field a year ago with 1,000 and 1,100 strong are now reduced to 200 and 300. Even some brigades do not number men enough to make up one good-sized regiment.

The portion of the Third Brigade (PORTER's Corps) that participated in the affair over the river last Saturday was the Twentieth Maine Regiment. Col. STOCKTON, of the Sixteenth Michigan, who is the present commander of the brigade, preceded the regiment, but upon reaching the opposite bank the order for crossing was countermanded, consequently the remainder of the brigade did not leave the Maryland side. The Third Brigade, although greatly reduced in numbers, on account of the service it has seen, is yet anxious to again cope with the enemy, and under the leadership of the brave and skilful Col. STOCKTON we doubt not that its noble reputation would be worthily sustained. WHIT.

FROM HARPER'S FERRY.

Four Days of Rebel Rule—Scenes With the Inhabitants—Vandalism—Stores and Guns Removed.

HARPER'S FERRY, Va., Tuesday, Sept. 23, 1862.

One week ago to-day I left this place, a refugee, fleeing under cover of night to our lines. Rebel soldiers surrounded the surrounding hills and patroled the streets, thousands of our own disheartened troops, who had been compelled to surrender, through the criminal incompetence of their General, being huddled together on Bolivar Heights, prisoners of war. Rebel banners flaunted in every direction, the "Lone Star" and "Palmetto" being the most conspicuous among their number. Rebel cannon were up on Bolivar Heights, or glistened in the moonlight on the Maryland shore. Rebel authority reigned supreme.

To-night I safely return, not by a winding, circuitous way, avoiding enemies, pickets and guards, but walking securely forward under National protection. National soldiers now occupy the Heights, roam through the fields, and walk the streets. National ensigns have supplanted the Stars and Bars and Union guns now frown from the battlements. How can I be otherwise than rejoiced at the change? Yet, when I recall the number of brave men who have unnecessarily been laid upon the shelf, the vast amount of property which has been lost, and look around upon the waste and destruction which have been inflicted by the rebels, sadness takes the place of joy.

The many reports which were in circulation to the effect that BURNSIDE or some other General had recaptured this place last week, were without foundation. The Confederates remained until last Saturday, when they evacuated it. The haste with which everything captured was removed out of town, and the sudden departure of JACKSON's forces to reinforce LEE across the river, doubtless gave rise to these rumors, having led our paroled prisoners, who were going out, to suppose that BURNSIDE or some other Union General was coming in. On taking the place a week ago yesterday, Gen. A. P. HILL, to whom we surrendered, took up his headquarters in the centre of the town, and posted his minions around him in every direction. They built their camp-fires under the shade-trees in the streets, and slept on the sidewalks, in doorways, alongside the fences, or wherever an opportunity for stretching out presented itself. All of the rebels, save a few hundred, departed on Tuesday. Gen. HILL, who is a man of pleasing address and gentlemanly instincts, permitted no citizens or private property to be molested. He, however, left on Wednesday morning, and a Col. THOMAS, differing from him in every respect, save rebellious proclivities, took command during the remainder of the week. Much annoyance was experienced from him. On Thursday, a New-York lady of some eminence, who unfortunately was war-bound here, requested of him a pass to the National lines, when he replied that Southern ladies had suffered from this war, and it was no more than right that Yankee women should experience some difficulty also. Replying that she simply desired to return to New-York, he said: "I would do more for a lady from New-York than for any other State outside of the Confederacy; but why did you remain when you knew we would take the place?" "Because I supposed the Southerners were gentlemen, and would treat me with the courtesy which they boast of," was the reply. This appeared to satisfy him, and an immediate pass was granted. On Wednesday the flagpoles were cut. One of the banners had previously been hauled down by some Unionists, and sunk in the river by means of stones. The captured guns were most of them removed to Winchester, and the commissary stores started off in wagons in the direction of Charlestown. Trains were kept running constantly on the Winchester Railroad to Winchester, and Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to Martinsburgh until Thursday afternoon. Tuesday morning the work of blowing up the splendid iron railroad bridge across the Potomac was commenced, and not completed until Thursday night. What our Northern mudsill mechanics could have accomplished in three hours, it took the chivalrous Southerners three days to accomplish. Yet the work was performed effectually. Two new spans only had been laid, the third being a portion of the old bridge, which had suffered a like fate. The structure when completed would have cost nearly three hundred thousand dollars. After the bridge was blown up, Thursday afternoon about sunset, the pontoon was destroyed. The torch of destruction was then applied to the large stables and workshops close by, which were entirely consumed. The wooden structure, on which the railroad track is laid, built of solid timber, and extending for several rods, depot platform, and nearly everything of a combustible nature in the vicinity shared a similar fate. The cars, with one or two exceptions, were burned while standing on the track. Instead of falling through, as they supposed would be the case, the only engine, left remained on the trestle work being held up by the tender, which went down end ways, forming a sort of a support. Strange to relate, the old engine-house, which has remained unharmed through the many vicissitudes which the place has undergone, escaped their vengeance. It stood directly alongside the other buildings, and why not destroyed is to me a mystery. Perhaps they were afraid to burn JOHN BROWN's old fortress, lest there should arise from the ruins ten thousand spirits like unto himself, to stir up their slaves and play insurrection generally. It may be that some of the men appointed to the work of ruin cherished a secret admiration for the old hero, and desired to leave standing the monument to his bravery, misguided though it was. One of them, I know, protested with Col. THOMAS against such wanton destruction of property. Three fine residences belonging to the Government, on the hill overlooking the Shenandoah (two of which are used as hospitals,) were left standing, owing, as the rebels said, to their proximity to private property. Much credit is due to JOHN R. REED, a boatman living two miles above the ferry, for dissuading them from blowing up the locks on the canal. Union, as well as rebel soldiers, have deprived him of horses and various other stock, yet he has never received one cent remuneration from the Government.

Friday night, great distress was occasioned among the citizens, by the statement of a desperate band of guerrillas, that they were going to burn the village. They were prevented from doing so, however. The next day, after destroying the fine railroad bridge over the Government Works Canal, or Reservoir, about half a mile above the village, several coal and wood cars which had been run up in the vicinity of the dam, and the telegraph wire for some distance, the Confederates evacuated, bag and baggage. Our forces marched in on Monday. I have yet to hear of any exception to the conduct on the part of the rebel soldiers. On the contrary, many cases of kindness extended to the Unionists have been related to me.

Last Wednesday the hospital steward was told by a New-Jerseyman in the Confederate service, to bring his cart down to the Commissary Department at night, when he was on guard, and he would supply him with what he needed. The steward did so, and returned with a barrel of beans, fifty pounds of pork, and several loaves of bread. Sweet pork and other eatables were several times sent to the people here from the Confederate camp. This would not seem to indicate much want on their part. A Southern mail was established here while the rebels remained.

The stores are being opened to-day, and the village begins to wear its wonted appearance. The first train of cars came through from Baltimore yesterday as far as Sandy Hook, one mile below here, and mail facilities will be afforded in a short time. Northern papers are now received here the first time for three weeks. Pontoon bridges were sent up from Monocacy Junction to-day, and a pontoon bridge will be completed by to-morrow. Many of the negroes who were run off are returning, having escaped from the rebel lines. If any one questions the propriety or humanity of the President's recent proclamation, let him remember that the rebels drove off from this place all blacks, free and slave, indiscriminately, not excepting the cooks and private servants of officers brought from the North. An immense force of our troops are now here. A forward movement may be expected soon.

LIST OF SICK AND WOUNDED AT GENERAL HOSPITAL, HARPER'S FERRY.

Wm. L. McIntosh, Co. B, 32d Ohio—knee.
Josiah Collins, Co. K, 87th Ohio—both legs.
Wm. Crager, Co. K, 32d Ohio—shoulder.
Orman Dickinson, Co. D, 126th N. Y.—both legs.
Wallace Kizor, Co. F, 126th N. Y.—head.
Edwin Knapp, Co. B, 126th N. Y.—both legs.
A. H. Foster, Co. G, 126th N. Y—leg.
Lawrence Hoff, Co. F, 3d Maryland—knee.
Wm. C. Hill, Co. B, 32d Ohio—both legs.
Samuel Hoff, Co. F, 3d Maryland—leg.
Wm. Stiga, Co. G, 65th Illinois.
John Fahy, Co. A, 11th New-York—lost arm.
Harvey Lambert, Co. D, 12th Illinois—arm and side.
Patrick King, Co. D, 32d Ohio.
John A. Hubbard, Co. A, 115th New-York—foot.
Chas. Darling, Co. G, 65th Illinois—arm and hip.
James Andrew, Co. E, 32d Ohio—back.
Calvin Osbourn, Co. I, 126th New-York—leg.
D. C. Sackett, Co. D, 126th New-York—leg.
Wm. Sheppard, Co. B, 126th New-York—leg.
Wm. Ashdown, Co. C, 111th New-York—side.
Chas. W. Ford, Co. D, 126th New-York—side.
Robert B. Blauvelt, Co. E, 126th N. Y.—shoulder.
W. H. Bowen, Co. B, 126th New-York—lost arm.
Conrad Gunderman, Co. C, 126th New-York—lost arm.
Dilon Pettinger, Co. K, 126th New-York—leg.
T. S. Shears, Co. H, 126th New-York—shoulder.
H. S. Dickins, Co. B, 126th New-York—shoulder.
Peter Hannahan, Co. E, 115th New-York—leg.
Edwin Palmer, Co. E, 126th New-York—leg.
John J. Brocklin, waiter for Co. I.
— Samens, 116th New-York—breast.
John Lauterbeck, 12th New-York Militia—both legs.

NEW-YORK EIGHTH CAVALRY.

Edward Bushler, Co. A.
William Hobbs, Co. B.
George Sheriff, Co. E.
Robert Galusha, Co. F.
Daniel Donivan, Co. F.
Israel Lynch, Co. H.
M. D. Reynolds, Co. C.
Esquire Wiser, Co. I.
John H. Scott, Co. F.
O. Sgt. J. P. Swayne, Co. F.
M. J. Strang, Co. I.
Conrad Hallacur, Co. I.
Samuel Churchill, Co. B.
T. O. Bannister, Co. B.
F. S. Robins, Co. B.
Matthew Van Dalner, Co. A.
William H. Fillmore, Co. C.
William Shaver, Co. C.
William B. Finchen.
John B. Graves.

LETTER FROM BALTIMORE.

Prospect of Active Movements—What the Army Thinks of the Emancipation Proclamation—The Wounded from our late Battles—Supplies Needed.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Sept. 27, 1862.

During a week spent in running from point to point, within the lines of McCLELLAN's army—from here to Frederick, Boonsboro, Hagerstown, and again to Harper's Ferry and Frederick—I have seen nothing and learned nothing to indicate the inauguration of that vigorous campaign in Northern Virginia which has been expected to follow our success at Antietam. McCLELLAN has not followed the "broken and shattered columns of the enemy" across the river for the very good reason, as it seems to me, that they have been so broken and shattered that they could be followed, otherwise than with caution. Defeated, as they undoubtedly were, at Antietam, the rebel army were driven from their positions only by a desperate and continuous pressure, which left them still in condition to cross the river without confusion, under the protection of a strong rear guard and the friendly cover of the night. I have the authority of Gen. FRENCH for the contradiction of the story that we were kept at bay for some length of time by a simple picket line. McCLELLAN may be too cautious but so soon after Gen. POPE's experiment of rapid movements is not the time to be harsh with him on this account. We have advantages to gain from delay, for which the rebels will find no compensation. Our new recruits are hastening forward, and our equinoctial storm, which may be looked for at any time, might be worth to us near half a hundred thousand men, by raising the Potomac so as to release them from guarding its fords.

The army while waiting are busily discussing the extent of the late victory, the merits of Gen. McCLELLAN, and the recent emancipation proclamation of the President. The same difference of opinion exists among our soldiers upon these questions as at home, though there is more apparent unanimity of sentiment in reference to Gen. McCLELLAN than elsewhere; notwithstanding, some officers do not hesitate to declare very loudly against him, and even to deny the reality of our success at Antietam, which is, by the way, scoffed at by the Secessionists of Baltimore, who regard LEE's retreat across the Potomac as part of the programme, and are gleeful over the loss inflicted by him upon our army.

The Emancipation proclamation is discussed *pro* and *con.* in the army, opinion seeming to incline toward its indorsement. Some, however, are very bitter against it. I heard an officer of the regular army, holding a staff appointment, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, declaring his intention to resign in consequence. In this case, a feeling, apart from the question as to the expediency of the measure, seemed to predominate; and the officer referred to, whom I am bound to say is both a soldier and a gentleman, expressed his repugnance to engage in what he regarded as a political warfare. Most of our troops, however, seem to concern themselves only with the question: "*Cui bono?*" Harsh experience has destroyed in them all feeling of sentiment in regard to the negro, and they only wish to know how he can be put to service in the suppression of the rebellion, of whose pertinacious resistance they are heartily sick. Many of them are skeptical in regard to the practical value of the proclimation, for they have heard somewhere of an old receipt for cooking a hare, which commences: "*First catch your hare.*" They would like to see the negro caught first, if possible, and then they are not likely to be over nice as to rebellious feelings in regard to chattel property. Apart from those who oppose the proclamation *in toto*, and the larger class of doubters who don't know exactly what to think, there is a numerous class in the army, as in the community, who regard it with unqualified approbation. It is to stimulate recruiting, say they; it will lead to a more vigorous prosecution of the war, and to the suppression of the rebellion before the coming first of January, when the negro jubilee is to be proclaimed.

With all that has been written on the subject, I question whether our citizens yet realise what a scene is presented on the journey from Hagerstown to Frederick, where the wounded from our late battles are filling every town in that thirty miles of distance with misery, and crowding the numerous hospitals that have sprung up by the wayside wherever a barn or vacant building could be made available. The trains of ambulances still continue their journeying back and forth, loaded with the weary patients, whose wounds, but half attended to, have, in many cases, festered from neglect. Too much cannot be said on this subject; for the necessities of those who are suffering for our liberties should be made known throughout the country, that attention may be paid to their wants. Now that the first hurry is somewhat over, the wounded receive better care, but there is still need of the means to provide for their necessities, even so indispensable a thing as bandages being in short supply. Let our patriotic ladies at home see what can be done to remedy this deficiency. I know how it would be their glory and delight to share the labors of their sisters here, had they the opportunity. PIERREPONT.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

GEN. WADSWORTH SERENADED.

His Views on the Proper Conduct of the War.

The President's Emancipation Policy Approved.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Sept. 28.

SERENADE TO GEN. WADSWORTH.

Gen. WADSWORTH was, last evening, complimented with a serenade by the marine band, at his residence, in evidence of the public satisfaction with his nomination for Governor of the State of New-York. The concourse was large, including several prominent citizens of New-York, among whom were Hon. SIMEON DRAPER, Hon. GEO. D. PRENTICE and Dr. H. M. PIERCE. After preliminary music by the band, Gen. WADSWORTH was called upon for a speech, and responded as follows:

I thank you, gentlemen, for the honor you do me in making this visit. I suppose I may assume that you come to congratulate me upon having received from the Convention of the State of New-York—a Convention composed of the truest friends of this Government, the truest friends of the country, and the most earnest supporters of the war—on having received from that Convention the nomination to the distinguished position of Governor of the State of New-York. While I cannot allow myself to over-estimate the compliment of this nomination; while I cannot allow myself to misunderstand it, or to receive it in any considerable degree as a personal compliment, I need not say how highly I appreciate it. I have not earned it, gentlemen, by any public service of my own in my native State. I have never held any public position, or any official position there. I am known only as a citizen who has pursued his avocations during most of his life entirely in the privacy of home. But the gentlemen who have brought forward my name have done so largely on trust. While I cannot claim that this nomination is the result of any services which I have rendered, or is a reward for any merit in me, I do claim for it significance and meaning plainly marked. I have been brought forward, gentlemen, by men who are in earnest, and they brought me forward because they believed that I was in earnest. [Cries of "Good," and cheers.] These men believe that this rebellion can be crushed, that it ought to be crushed, and they intend that it shall be crushed. [Applause.] They intend to uphold this noble Republican Government of ours. They intend to hold together this country, hold it together at whatever of cost of life, of blood, of suffering, of treasure. At whatever cost, they intend to hold it together,—to make it desolate, devastated, if need be, but to hold it together, one country, and that a free country. ["Good," and cheers.] A land of refuge, as it has been in days past, for the oppressed from all parts of the world. They have brought me forward, gentlemen, as their standard-bearer, because I believe what they believe, I think what they think, I feel as they feel, on these great questions. They do not wish, they do not intend to survive the dismemberment of their country, and they do not believe that I wish to survive it, or that my children should survive it. (Cheers.) These are the thoughts which have influenced them in bringing me forward, and I trust that in that light, however poor as may be my claim in other respects, I shall receive the approbation and support of the sons of New-York who may be here. (Cries "You will.") I do not propose, gentlemen, on this occasion—it would be obviously improper in me, in the position which I now occupy—to enter at large into a discussion of the conduct of the war, or the policy of the Government. Sufficient for us to know, gentlemen, that the Government has given us the most solemn and repeated assurances—and it is sustained by the public sentiment of the loyal people who gather to its support—that the war will be prosecuted with the utmost military energy, and that all the means, agencies and appliances of honorable war will be availed of to carry it on and bring this struggle to an end. It would have been criminal folly in the Government to have overlooked one great element of Southern society—an element which may be, and will be according as we use it—an element of weakness or an element of strength. It would have been criminal folly in the Government to have overlooked or forgotten the fact that we are fighting against an aristocracy, base and selfish, but still a powerful aristocracy; and it would have been worse than folly to suppose that they could put down the rebellion and save the aristocracy. A year and a half of bitter experience has proved to us that we cannot do that—that we shall fail if we attempt such a thing, and fail ignobly. We have moistened a hundred battle-fields with the blood of oursons. We are surrounded with hospitals, filled with the sick and suffering, with wounded and dying men. Almost every household in the North is filled with gloom and weeping for some beloved member, who has gone forth to return no more; and what have we gained? Is it enough that we are safe on this side of the Potomac? Are we repaid for all our sacrifices by this consolation? I think not. And yet, gentlemen, what has this powerful aristocracy done for us, that it is entitled to our sympathy? What has it done with this Government, but use it for its own aggrandisement, and failing in that, rise up to overthrow it. I have never failed, gentlemen, previous to the outbreak of this rebellion, in any public and proper occasion, to declare my earnest devotion to the Constitution of the United States, and my desire to uphold it, with what are called compromises and concessions in behalf of Slavery. But, gentlemen, secession and war, bloody and relentless war, have changed our relations to that which is the cause and the source of the war. [Applause and cries of "That's it."] We have the right, we are bound moreover by the most solemn obligations of duty, to use this agency, as far as we can, to put an end to this struggle, and to save the lives of white men who are perishing by thousands in this country. How long are we to bear the insolence of this Southern aristocracy? Have we not borne it long enough? Has it not long enough disturbed and distracted our councils, and paralyzed our energies? Has it not long enough paralyzed the energies of the country? Nay, more—has it not long enough, in the eyes of the other civilized nations of the world, covered us with infamy?

[A VOICE—It has even so.] But, be that as it may, the issue is made up, and we must conquer it or be conquered by it. This struggle is already far advanced—it is near its end. We are in the pangs of dissolution, or we are in the pangs of exorcism. If we would save ourselves, we must cast out the devil which has tormented and disgraced us from the hour of our National birth. ["Good, good."] We want peace, but more than we want peace, we want a country. We want peace, but we want an honorable peace, a permanent peace, a solid peace. When we have achieved that, we shall commence on a career of prosperity such as we have never known, and such as the world has never before witnessed. We shall spring up at one bound to be the mightiest and the freest and the happiest people on the face of the earth. [Cheers.] I thank you, gentlemen, for this patience with which you have listened to me.

At the close of his remarks, three cheers were given enthusiastically.

SPEECH OF GOV. BLAIR.

Gov. BLAIR, of Michigan, was then introduced. He applauded the President's Proclamation, as giving new encouragement to the loyal people of the North who now had a principle for which to fight. For the last year and a half the North had poured forth men and treasure in abundance, and yet after all the great battles and loss of life, we had come back in a circle, and the army is now where it was then. God forbid that they should spend this Winter in their old quarters on the banks of the Potomac. He would not blame anybody, but he thought the time had come when the country should have such leaders as would lead these gallant armies to victory. His speech was received with frequent and enthusiastic applause.

SPEECH OF EX-GOV. BOUTWELL.

Ex-Gov. BOUTWELL, of Massachusetts, followed, indorsing the nomination of Gen. WADSWORTH as an excellent one, and saying that, as he was a representative of the supporters of the Administration, his defeat would be regarded by the South and by Europe as an evidence that the State of New-York was unwilling to indorse the measures of the Government in the prosecution of the war and the suppression of the rebellion. But he did not entertain the idea that Gen. WADSWORTH would be defeated. He proceeded to allude to the course of England in extending sympathy to the secessionists, and thought she would have cause after be ashamed of it. This war would be finished up, and the debt all paid, within the lifetime of men now before him. But the race of slaveholders must be exterminated—not Southerners, but slaveholders. As Seneca said of the Romans: "Wherever they conquers he inhabits." So he would say of Americans, and the lands of the South would be settled by a race loving freedom and equality.

JOHN C. UNDERWOOD, of Virginia, very briefly indorsed the President's proclamation, and urged a vigorous prosecution of the war; after which the band performed one or two pieces, and the assemblage dispersed.

GENERAL NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Sept. 28.

GEN. HOOKER.

Gen. HOOKER is rapidly recovering from his wound. He speaks in the highest terms of the conduct of the volunteer soldiers, and says he would always prefer to go into battle with them than with the regulars. Coming from this source—one of the bravest and truest soldiers in the service—the compliment to the volunteers is indeed important.

The President called, to-day, on Gen. HOOKER, and had an important interview. There is no doubt that he will be assigned to a very important command as soon as he is able to return to the field.

GEN. M'CLERNAND.

It is believed that Gen. JOHN A. McCLERNAND is about to be assigned to an important command in the West.

IMPORTANT OPERATIONS BY SEA.

Great activity in the Navy-yard fully sustains the belief that we are on the eve of important operations by sea. The entire force of the Navy-yard was kept employed to-day.

THE REBEL MAIL.

It is well known to private parties, if not to the Government, that the rebels have a submarine contrivance by which their mails are taken across the lower Potomac, sometimes passing directly under our gunboats stationed there.

THE RECONNOISSANCE TO BRISTOW STATION.

The report is untrue that the reconnoitering party which proceeded to Bristow Station on Thursday captured a train of cars and locomotives, abandoned by the rebels. The only captures by the reconnoissance were a number of wagons.

ARMY ORDERS.

Brig.-Gen. JOHN COOK, U. S. Volunteers, has been ordered to report for duty to Major-Gen. POPE.

Surgeon WM. A. SLOAN, U. S. Army, has been assigned to duty with Gen. POPE, as Medical Director of the Department of the Southwest.

PROMOTIONS FOR MERIT.

The following named officers have been promoted on the recommendation of Major-Gen. McCLELLAN, to Brigadier-Generals:

Col. GOUVERNEUR R. WARREN, of Fifth New York Volunteers, for distinguished conduct at the battle of Gaines' Hill.

Col. ALFRED SULLY, First Minnesota, for distinguished conduct at the battle before Richmond.

Col. WILLIAM N. AVERELL, Third Pennsylvania, for distinguished conduct at Fair Oaks.

Col. ROBERT COWDIN, First Massachusetts, for distinguished conduct at Williamsburgh.

THE REVENUE STAMPS.

By chapter 163, section 24, of the Acts of the Thirty-Seventh Congress, it is provided that no instrument on paper issued prior to the 1st of January, 1863, without being stamped, shall be deemed invalid on that account, Suits for recovery of penalty can only be instituted by collectors; hence, if stamps are not ready for use on the 1st of October, no injury or loss will result to the public. It is expected, however, that stamps for leading purposes will be ready by Wednesday, or soon after, and the use of stamps will be required whenever the Department is prepared to furnish them.

THE MILITARY COMMISSION.

The Military Commission, of which Gen. HUNTER is President, met on Thursday, and adjourned till to-morrow, without any business having been brought before it.

ARRIVALS.

Gen. HARNEY, U. S. A., Hon. E. FABER, of Pennsylvania, and GEO. WILKES, of New-York, are in the city.

Judge LANE and family, of Huntsville, Ala., arrived here to-day from the North, where they have been sojourning for some time past.

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The City of Baltimore at this Port, and the Anglo-Saxon off Cape Race.

Comments of the English Press on Gen. Pope's Battles.

The Idea of Recognizing the Rebel Confederacy Abandoned.

Rebel Steamers and Rams Building in England.

The Fate of Garibaldi Still Undecided.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

The screw-steamer *City of Baltimore*, Capt. Kennedy, which left Liverpool at 1 P. M. on the 17th, and Queenstown on the 18th inst., arrived here yesterday.

The steamship *Anglo-Saxon*, from Liverpool on the 18th, via Londonderry on the 19th inst., was boarded by the news yacht of the Associated Press, off Cape Race, at 3 o'clock on Saturday morning, and a summary of her news obtained.

The *Anglo-Saxon* was detained at Derry by fog. She reports splendid weather during the entire passage thence to Cape Race.

The *Hibernian* arrived off Londonderry at 10:30 on the morning of the 16th of August, and at Liverpool early on the 17th.

The *City of Washington* reached Queenstown about 6 A. M. on the 17th.

It is reported that three of the finest steamers on the Clyde, the *Trona*, the *Giraffe* and the *Clydesdale*, have been sold to the Confederate Government.

The Liverpool *Telegraph* says:

"Besides the commissions committed to other shipbuilders by the Confederate Government, which are being pushed forward with all possible dispatch, a large iron-plated ram is being constructed on the River Mersey, without any attempt being made at concealment. This ram will be of the most formidable character, and will attempt to run the blockade at Charleston."

The same journal says that a vessel is lying at Liverpool, taking on a cargo of iron plates destined for plating a Southern vessel which is awaiting their arrival at Charleston.

The United States steamer *Tuscarora* was at Cadiz.

THE NEWS OF POPE'S BATTLES.

The stirring news from America received by the *Europa* was the theme of universal comment; and, although regarded as most disastrous to the North, the valor of the National troops is generally admitted.

The *Times* says of it: "Two days of such fighting as the troops sustained fully rescue their military character from reproach. But everything except that honor is lost. The gallant stand the army made only takes the sting of disgrace out of the overthrow."

The *Daily News* admits that the North have had a severe defeat, and that should the Confederates cross the Potomac, McClellan will be compelled to fight a new battle—one which would be more bloody than any previous conflict of the war. The South has many reasons for pursuing its advantage with all possible speed. Its victories are the result of a supreme effort, which, as may be infered from the nature of Mr. Davis's conscription orders and from the resistance which they encounter in the States, cannot be repeated.

The *Times* says the Federal Government is brought to the verge of ruin. That word may be used when the Executive Government of the North is no longer safe in its Capital. The Federals fought with more than courage—with sustained obstinacy—and the loss on both sides appears to have been terrible. But the Confederates have been skillfully manœuvred, and brought superior numbers into the field at the last moment when most of the Federal reserves had been exhausted. Gen. Pope was beaten back first on the line of Centreville and Gainesville, and finally within the very defensive works of Washington itself. Whether the army can be pronounced safe, even there, remains doubtful.

The article then points to the increasing activity of the Secessionists and their threatening attitude in Kentucky, Louisiana and elsewhere, and remarks in conclusion:

"If a million of men could be brought into the Federal service they would not suffice to defend Washington and keep military possession of the Border States alone. The Americans are for the first time learning what an appalling political difficulty may be created by the magnitude of the republican territory. It may be truly said, that the nation is punished by what was its inordinate pride. The new recruits who are arriving at Washington will find little to kindle their enthusiasm. They will be trained under every discouragement and take the field as a force half beaten before it fights. Bad as the Federal prospects are at present, we can see no elements of better promise in the immediate future."

The *Morning Post* thinks it is not unlikely that the Confederates will prove to be more victorious as conquering invaders than their Northern opponents, but by acting on the offensive, it is not improbable that they might more speedily induce the Federal Government to come to terms.

The *Star* considers the Northern cause not hopeless, because emancipation of the slaves has not been proclaimed, and it urges the adoption of that measure.

The *Herald* thinks that the campaign bids fair to terminate with the whole of the South, and all the Border States south of the Potomac and Ohio in their possession. The North will then do well to consider its position and prospects, to sum up what it has lost, and be mindful of what it may yet lose, and consent, while it may, to a compromise on the basis of this frontier.

MEDIATION RUMORS.

Bullier's Correspondance (Paris) expresses a belief that M. Mercier, the French Minister to Washington, is ordered to make a conciliatory attempt to put a stop to the civil war.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* says the Emperor is decidedly in favor of recognizing the South, and is anxious that the English Government should adopt a similar policy. The Confederates in Paris argue that the object of placing the French-Mexican expedition on so much larger a scale than is necessary to accomplish the French objects in Mexico, is with a view to future eventualities or contingencies in the American conflict.

The London *Morning Post* sets forth the grounds on which the Southern Confederate States may now claim their recognition from the independent nations of the world.

In its latest City Article the *Times* remarks: "The last accounts from America have created a strong impression among many of the cotton operators at Liverpool that the Federal Government may soon be forced to accept peace, and sales were effected yesterday at a reduction of 2d. per pound from the quotations of Friday last.

In London, however, a majority of the merchants and others most connected with New-York still entertain a belief that the country will have to pass through many more months of misery before there will be any approach to actual negotiations for a termination of the struggle.

The *Times* devotes an editorial to extolling the valor displayed by the South, and the heroic exertions which self-dependence has called forth. It regards this as proof of the wisdom of the British Government in their policy of neutrality; and concludes as follows:

"An armed interference in the quarrel would be a fatal mistake for any European Power. When the South has expelled the enemy from its soil it may be entitled to ask for recognition; but its frontiers must be both won and kept by its own exertions."

In another article the *Times* dilates upon the increasing tyranny of the Northern Government, and thinks it must render inevitable a breach between the Rebublican and Democratic parties, now engaged in the same cause.

GREAT BRITAIN.

It is stated that the British Steamer *Lloyds* which ran the blockade at Charleston, and arrived at Halifax, had been insured at premiums as high as sixty guineas per cent.

The question of substitutes for cotton, continued to attract attention. The *Times* gives space to another letter from the "Inventor" of the article which has already been so much talked about. In it the "Inventor" states that a Committee was being formed in Manchester for the purpose of carrying out his proposition, and in regard to the material, he says:

"I firmly believe that I shall be able to establish—1. That my substitute will answer all the purposes of cotton. 2. That a present and sufficient supply can be procured and the operatives at once set to work. 3. That the future supply of the material may be obtained by cultivation in the United Kingdom, without displacing from other purposes one acre of land, and thus be the means of developing a new staple industry of the country."

The *Star* speaks of another substitute for cotton, invented by a Mr. Fenton, and does not think that it or any other substitute can answer the purpose.

At the great Russian fair of Nishni Novgorod 20,000 poods of cotton, from Khina and Bokhara, were sold at 12 to 13 silver roubles per pood, to be shipped for England.

Important experiments with guns and armor plates continue to be frequently made at Shoeburyness. The great Horsfall (or Mersey) gun—300-pounder—had smashed a clear hole through a target representing a section of the *Warrior's* broadside, at a distance of 200 yards.

The German papers have a story that Prince Alfred, having broken some trifling rule of the naval service, had been ordered back to his ship by the Queen.

The formal betrothal of the Prince of Wales with the Princess Alexandra, of Denmark, is semi-officially announced; and it is stated that the marriage is based entirely on mutual affection and the personal merits of the young Princess, and that it is in no way connected with political considerations.

The Royal Commissioners had finally determined to keep the Great Exhibition open till Saturday, the 1st of November.

It is stated that, if the Exhibition ended on the 18th of October, it would leave a considerable deficit to be met by the guarantors. If kept open till the 1st of November, a deficiency of some £20,000 or, perhaps, £25,000 is still likely to exist even then. It is this deficiency which the contractors for the building have offered to make good, so that the guarantors may not be called on for a single farthing.

The *Times*, in a leader on the English harvest of 1862, says the results are unexpectedly favorable. It is not quite an average crop, but it is very little short of the mark.

FRANCE.

The rumor that the general elections to the Corps Legislatif had been fixed for the end of October is officially denied.

Nothing definite seems to have been decided on with regard to the elections. The question appears to have been raised in a Cabinet Council, and now awaits the decision of the Emperor.

The *Presse* says it is asserted that the entire number of effective forces which have arrived in Mexico will approach 60,000.

The Roman question continues to be the most prominent topic by the Paris journals. The *Constitutionnel*, in an article signed by M. Limayrac, which says: "For thirty years the Imperial Government has defended the Papacy, but it is not reasonable to conclude from this that it intends to maintain the Papal Government forever. If France considers it her duty to secure the independence of the Papacy, she also considers it her duty to respect the liberty of her people. The Court of Rome and the journals which are devoted to it affirm that the Roman Government is loved by its subjects; it is, therefore, necessary to protect it against any external attack. The Papal power being secured within by the wishes of the inhabitants, and protected from without by a formal declaration of France, whose word is as good as her sword, there is no longer any reason for the occupation of Rome by French troops."

Accounts from Mulhouse state business is dull in that town, purchasers being deterred by high prices.

It is now generally believed that the harvest throughout France will be equal to a fair average. The report of the Minister of Agriculture so pronounces it.

The *Patrie* says it is not true the French force in Mexico will be 60,000 men. It thinks that 30,000 will be more than sufficient to secure success.

The Paris journals ridicule M. La Guerronière's ideas in regard to the solution of the Roman question.

The Bourse on the 16th was heavy. Rentes 68.80 excoupons.

ITALY.

The official Turin *Gazette* says: "Some journals have reproached the Government for not having yet declared its intention respecting the disposal of those who took part in the late acts of rebellion. Considering that the law has to be executed, and justice to be left freely to take its course, the Government was not obliged to make any declaration on this subject. The facts in question having taken place in several provinces, it is necessary to determine what Court of Assize is competent to try the prisoners. The Government has also had regard to the consideration of public safety."

Gen. Cialdini is said to have recommended a trial rather than an amnesty.

The French squadron had quitted Naples. The Russian Ambassador to Italy, Count Stackelberg, had arrived at Turin.

The health of Garibaldi, at latest dates, was said to be somewhat worse.

The Italian Government had issued a diplomatic note, pointing out the speedy defeat of the Garibaldian movement as proof of the consolidation of affairs in Italy, and urging that the movement shows the necessity for Italy having her proper capital.

PRUSSIA.

In the Chamber of Deputies, on the 16th, the proposition of the Committee on the Military Budget was agreed to by 273 to 68 votes.

SPAIN.

The meeting of the Cortes is said to be fixed for Dec. 1.

A water-spout had burst over the town of Barcelona. The streets were transferred into torrents, and many of the inhabitants had to swim for their lives. Several houses were washed away, and the damage was immense.

POLAND.

During a domiciliary visit, at Warsaw, upon the premises of the Academy of Painters, the artists fired upon the military without result. Several revolvers and daggers were discovered.

At the request of the Grand Duke Constantine, the Polish nobility had signed an address to the Government. It is couched in firm but respectful language, and demands the restoration of the ancient rights of he country. The official *Dzunnick* has the following in regard to this affair:

"A number of nobles have been in the habit of holding illegal assemblages at the house of Gen. Zamoyski. They have drawn up an address containing demands exceeding the freedom of the institutions of the country. Gen. Zamoyski has, consequently, been dispatched to St. Petersburg, to answer for these proceedings to the Emperor."

TURKEY.

The term fixed for the withdrawal of Caimes from circulation had expired, and all the paper money of the State had been entirely withdrawn from circulation. The standard price of gold and silver had been reëstablished upon the legal footing. The Turks are said to have broken the armistice at Onegitza, and attacked and sabred the Servian sentries. A conflict followed, and resulted in the Turks losing all their positions outside the fortress.

INDIA.

A Bombay telegram of Aug. 27, reports a dull market for shirtings and twist, and nothing doing in cotton. Exchange 2s. 0½d. Freights unaltered.

Calcutta, Wednesday, Aug. 27.

Little doing in shirtings and twist. Linseed inactive. Exchange on London 2s. 0½d. Freights unchanged. The fall of rain was still deficient.

Financial and Commercial News by the City of Baltimore.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The Funds on the 16th were dull, and Consols declined ⅛, closing at 93⅛ for money, and 93¼@93⅜ for account.

Money was in slightly increased demand in the open market, but at the Bank the inquiry was light. American Securities were dull.

THE MARKETS.

Liverpool, Wednesday, Sept. 17—A. M.

Cotton.—The market on Monday and Tuesday was very dull and irregular, and prices are rather lower than at the departure of the *Scotia*. The sales of the two days only reached about 4,000 bales, one-half being for speculation and export.

Trade at Manchester has lost the firmer tone which was apparent on the departure of the *Scotia*, and assumes a dull appearance. Producers, however, generally demand firmer prices.

Breadstuffs—Messrs. Wakefield Nash & Co., and Bigland Athya & Co. report: Flour quiet and unchanged. Small sales at 23s.@28s. Wheat quiet but steady. Fine qualities command full rates. Red 9s.@10s. 6d. White 11s.@12s. ℔ cental. Corn firm at previous prices. Mixed 29s. White 32s. ℔ 480lbs.

Provisions—Beef dull and inactive. Pork flat but not lower. Bacon quiet at late rates. Lard very active and 1s.@2s. ℔ cwt. dearer. Tallow quiet at 46s.@47s.6d. Cheese rather easier.

Produce—Ashes quiet. Pots and Pearls, 32s. Sugar unchanged. Coffee quiet. Rice steady. Linseed Oil firmer, 43s. 6d. Resin quiet. Common 28s.@29s. Spirits of Turpentine inactive—small sales at 130s. Jute flat.

LONDON MARKETS.

Breadstuffs dull. Wheat 1s.@2s., and Flour 1s. lower, particularly for inferior. Sugar quiet and unaltered. Coffee wanted and fully as dear. Tea firm. Tallow quiet. Y. C. 47s. 9d.@48s. Linseed Oil 43s. Jute less active and a point lower. Hemp quiet but unaltered.

GLASGOW MARKET, (SEPT. 16.)

John McCall & Co. report—Breadstuffs all dull, but without quotable changes in prices.

Commercial News by the Anglo-Saxon.

Liverpool, Thursday, Sept. 18.

Cotton—The sales of Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, were 5,000 bales, including 2,500 to speculators and exporters, the market closing with a decline on all qualities. The sales to-day, are estimated at 2,000 bales, and prices are slightly firmer at the close.

State of Trade—The advices from Manchester report the market for goods and yarns flat.

Breadstuffs—The market is steady and generally unchanged. Messrs. Wakefield, Nash & Co. and Bigland, Athya & Co. report: Flour quiet, but steady. Wheat steady; Red Western and Southern 9s.@10s. 10d.; White Western and Southern 11s.@12s. Corn firm; mixed 29s.

Provisions—The same authorities report Beef inactive, with a downward tendency in prices. Pork flat. Bacon quiet, but steady at unchanged prices. Lard active, and 1s.@2s. higher. Tallow quiet at 46s.

Produce—Sugar steady. Coffee inactive. Rice steady. Ashes quiet but steady; Pots 32s. Linseed Oil firm at 43s. Rosin firm; Common 29s. Spirits of Turpentine no sales.

London, Wednesday, Sept. 17, 1862.

Breadstuffs still declining. Tea steady and unchanged. Rice inactive. Tallow quiet and without alteration. Linseed Oil firm at 43s. Jute dull at a reaction of £6@£8 from the highest point.

American Securities—Illinois Central Shares 51@50 discount; Erie Shares 29@30.

LATEST VIA LONDONDERRY.

Liverpool, Friday, Sept. 19.

Cotton—The *Brokers' Circular* reports the sales of the week at 24,000 bales, including 12,000 bales to speculators and 4,000 to exporters. The market has been irregular, and prices are lower. The decline is ¼d. on American, ¼d. and 2d. on other descriptions. The sales to-day (Friday) are estimated at 2,100 bales, and the market closes quiet at the decline above noted. The authorized quotations are as follows:

	Fair.	Midd ing.
Orleans	30d.	26¼d.
Mobiles	29¼d.	26d.
Uplands	29d.	26d.

The stock in port is estimated at 91,500 bales, of which 16,000 are American.

Breadstuffs are quiet and irregular. Flour has a declining tendency.

Provisions are quiet, but firm and unchanged.

London, Friday, Sept. 19.

Consols close at 93¼@93⅜ for money.

American Securities are quiet, but steady.

The Bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £247,000.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

—Carlyle has at last finished the third volume of his history of *Frederick the Great*, and the Harpers publish it for the benefit of American readers. Frederick obtained the name of a mighty warrior, in his time, and hence is designated the *Great*, as Alexander was. The present day is excessively warlike. Every man in the United States is either a soldier, or becoming one, or criticising the actions of those who are in the field learning the game that Frederick played at. The publication of this third volume of Frederick the Great's history by Carlyle is, therefore, very opportune, for it presents to us the first four years of warfare by the Prussian King when he was an apprentice at the business. The record of his early experience should be as useful to us as a primer to children. It ought to teach us the rudiments of military art and aptitude.

Some of the criticisms ventured on this new volume of Carlyle are directed more to the author than the actor. We are warned that Frederick ruled forty-six years; and the staggering, but perfectly conclusive result of arithmetic, is presented to us, that if Carlyle has dilated four years of Frederick's early and more insignificant reign into a volume, the record of forty odd years following, when greater wars prevailed, and graver interests occupied his hero's mind, will stretch out quite to the "crack o' doom," before which time Carlyle will be old and a driveler. To this view of the case we only plead in bar that though a man may buy and read of the present Harpers, the volume of Carlyle, now issuing from their press, he need not feel himself under any pledge, expressed or implied, to buy and read the three hundred and thirtieth volume of the continuation, which the grandsons of the present young men of Franklin-square may print.

Let Carlyle write; it is his necessity. He cannot stop if he would. But the reader can cut short his acquaintance with the products of his pen when he pleases. And so, we encourage all who have an inclination to military hero-worship to take hold fearlessly of the third volume of the history of Frederick the Great. We shall not tell the student what he will find, for that might blunt his curiosity. But this we will say, that whatever of savage sympathy, of gigantic exaggeration, of monstrous morality, and atrocious apotheosis can be thrown into the characterization of a hero by an author whose faith is pagan, and whose practice is that of devil-worshipers, will be found in Carlyle's history of Frederick the Great.

Carlyle is condemned by most critics as being neither a gentleman nor a Christian, but his writings are read and admired by millions who claim to be both. They believe him to be diabolical, but yet they never think of consigning him to the pit. They regard his genius as genuine and essentially human, but yet it revels chiefly with ghosts and ghouls. The whole amount of it is, the public do not understand Carlyle. He is simply a modern pagan, inheriting the spirit of the Roman without its personality.

As a class of modern philosophers believe the monkey to be the connecting link between man and beast, so Carlyle believes a Hero (Frederick, for instance,) to be the intermediary between men and gods.

Carlyle's Heroes in human shape answer to the Jupiters, the Venuses, the Bachuses and Mercuries of the Romans. The latter, in Roman estimation, were as good deities as Heaven had; and yet they were patrons of courtezans, drunkards and thieves. The feasts of the gods on Olympus were counterparts of earthly carouses, and the Hebes that served the nectar were the "pretty waiter girls" of the day in which Carlyle lives. If a Roman, believing or pretending to believe in such stupendous stuff, at all events using the machinery of the system in his literary works, could yet be pungent and satirical as Horace, sweetly pastoral as Virgil, ornate and eloquent as Cicero, sublime as Sallust, wise and continent as Cato, and heroic as Curtius, why should not Carlyle, adhering to the same enormous and degrading system of brutalities and bestialities, write books as vigorous, as instructive and powerful as Roman ever wrote? Critic, pray tell us.

Perhaps Carlyle has no right to be a pagan, living as he does in this age of light. That raises a new question, belonging to ethics and having nothing to do with the wars of Frederick. Carlyle *is* a pagan—he believes in the *Dii Majores*—the men who *win*, and who are *therefore* heroes and demi-gods, between whose huge legs he orders all mankind to creep. The world to him is a grand allegory, full of giants of the Apollyon order. Carlyle has a contempt for the poor "Christian" who would fight the giant, but with the zest of a buffer would pit giant against giant, so as to enjoy the fray. He is now backing the giant Frederick against all comers.

—Poets very seldom appear to advantage in plain prose, but we are indebted to Aldrich for one of the pleasantest books of the season. In the bitter majority of cases it is only idiots that write books; this one purports to be written by an insane person and stands out in charming relief. *Out of His Head* is the title, and Carleton is the publisher. There is a vagueness, dreaminess and weirdness about the book that pleases the reader, and with which even the most captious critic cannot find fault. For if it be objected to the book that it has no real meaning, is deficient in moral purpose, that as a story it has no connection, all these objections are at once answered by the title. It is not to be supposed that the diary of a man whose earnest moments were devoted to the invention of a machine for crystalizing moonbeams should be logical, or even theological, in the thread and connection of his story. The book is a suggestive one, however, and the reader having once bought it is at liberty to develop any meaning from it that he chooses, but wholly on his own responsibility. Aldrich throws into his prose all the grace that characterizes his poetical writings, as well as a neat little vein of satire, of which we did not before suspect him. And he has made a very good book, pleasant and suggestive, one that can be read without weariness, and reread without regret, though it has neither the apparent purpose of a sermon nor the direct usefulness of an unabridged dictionary.

—In that excessively neat but inexpensive style for which the house of Carleton has become so justly famous, we have the *Fly-ing Dutchman*, by John G. Saxe. Saxe is so well known for inimitable puns and quaint conceits, that one opens this little volume with an incipient smile agitating the muscles of the mouth. But very greatly to our surprise, the author does not attempt to be funny at all. He has merely written a quaint ballad as a sort of accompaniment for a rare series of plates, that we believe Carleton borrowed from an eminent German artist. And these plates are funny enough, in all conscience, to tickle one's ribs without the aid of such feathers as words. They portray a deep and broad *Dutchiness* of repose and motion that must be seen to be appreciated. To each plate Saxe has given a quaint stanza, pointing the moral, whereof the artist has adorned the tale.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

TRADE AND THE WAR.

Our Commercial Prosperity—Active Business of this Port—Large Importations in Spite of the War—Heavy Exports.

The business of this port since the war commenced has exceeded the expectations of the most sanguine. When, at the commencement of our troubles, everything looked dark and gloomy, it was freely prophesied that the result of the war, should it long continue, as far as our City was concerned, would be to greatly injure its material prosperity. Many shrank appalled at the prospect, and all who could, prepared for the coming storm. The opinion most prevalent was that the withdrawal of the Southern trade, on which many of our merchants were dependent, would do the City great damage; that the anticipated general depression and stagnation of business throughout the country would keep at home the customers usually thronging to the City at stated periods, from our Northern cities and towns; that the people themselves would feel that they were about to be impoverished, and would in consequence curtail their expenses, and decrease their expenditures, to accord with the new order of things; that real estate in the City, influenced by the general feeling of uncertainty and doubt, would speedily deteriorate in value, and thus seriously affect a large portion of our community. Indeed, our Southern enemies, in the extremity of their hate, did not hesitate to assert that the North would be ruined, and that the City of New-York would no more be exultant in its wealth and prosperity. When, later, the immense army of the Republic had been placed in the field, and from every rural district, as well as from every city and town, our noble soldiers flocked to uphold their country's honor, and maintain their nation's integrity, fears were entertained that our farming interests would suffer from the want of labor—that the transformation of our sturdy yeomen into hardy soldiers would cause whole sections, which, under other circumstances, would be cultivated and productive, to lie waste and useless. In all such speculations the people of this City were deeply interested. New-York has long been the City from which the people of our own land have drawn their supplies of merchandise and foreign commodities, and the port from whence had long been exported the stores of grain and provisions which other nations needed for their support. If, then, the war should cause this domestic demand to cease, and should also prevent the production of the articles of export, our City, more than any other, would be the sufferer.

Happily, the predictions then made have proved false, the fears then entertained groundless. The prosperity of the City is apparently unimpaired, though a year and a half of warfare have passed over the land. Grass has not grown in our streets, neither have our people come to want. In place of the anticipated misery and want of all classes, but little distress has been evident in our midst, and notwithstanding the fact that many thousands of our population have left us for the field of battle, leaving wives and children at home, in many cases unprovided for, the liberality of our more wealthy classes has been sufficient to keep want from the door, and to render the City more free, perhaps, from distress than ever before. The noble qualities of our people, too long obscured by their more selfish traits have been disclosed. When we consider that every regiment which leaves this City for the field receives in bounty-money alone from $150,000 to $250,000, we can appreciate the feeling in the Metropolis. This money all comes from the pockets of our citizens, directly or indirectly, either by contribution or by taxation. If New-York were not prosperous, she could not afford to make such great donations to our soldiers, and bear besides the expenses of the war.

The importations of foreign merchandise are quite heavy, notwithstanding the very high rates of duty levied thereon. The expected decrease in the value of goods imported has not yet become apparent. Our people seem to be in as good a condition to buy as ever, in spite of the war.

For some months a large proportion of our revenue has been derived from the duties on sugar, tea and coffee, of which very large quantities are annually imported. These, more than any other articles, have contributed to the support of the Treasury. It has been a matter of considerable surprise to many that our importations should continue to be so heavy when the public mind has been subjected to so many shocks, and has been so often depressed by unfavorable news. But money has been abundant, the issue of so many millions of dollars worth of paper money having, to all intents and purposes, added greatly to the capital of the country. Each month since the new tariff was passed, it has been thought the imports must decrease, and the receipts for duty be less. The latter, however, are larger than usual at this season, and the revenue promises to be more than could be expected.

The one-year warehousing law is a great improvement on the three-months' law in operation last year. Under its operation much more encouragement is afforded to importers, and, in consequence, no doubt, the importations are heavier than they would otherwise be. The receipts for duty, at this port, are rarely less than $100,000 per day, and quite often reach as high a sum as $250,000. While we are importing such large quantities of foreign goods we are exporting immense quantities of domestic produce—the value of that sent from this port, since Jan. 1, having been $102,839,933. Though the exports in 1861 were very heavy, they amounted in value, for the same time, to but $93,014,908.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Death from a Fall—An Awful Case.—A young seaman, named Joseph Stringer, just returned from a cruise in one of the United States vessels, fell from the third-story window of the premises No. 56 Monroe-street, at a late hour on Saturday night. Deceased was out on a "lark" with some brother sailors, and had been drinking with them. When he fell his body struck upon the iron railing beneath, cutting his right leg completely off below the knee, and mangling the body so as to render it unrecognizable. He was taken to the New-York Hospital, but he died two hours afterward. Coroner Colton will held an inquest on the body to-day. Deceased was respectably connected, and has parents residing in New-Hampshire. They have been telegraphed for.

A Would-be Suicide.—About 11 o'clock on Saturday night, Officer Jephson, of the Tenth Precinct, brought a woman to the station, who appeared to be laboring under the effects of some poison, supposed to be laudanum. Dr. Waterman was called and applied the stomach, but no laudanum was discovered. She was recovered, however, and gave her name as Catherine Enright, but told nothing urther concerning herself. She was placed in a cell, and very shortly afterward endeavored to hang herself with a handkerchief. A fellow-prisoner, who had been watching her movements, gave the alarm, and thus prevented her accomplishing the crime. She was then secured in a manner to render any further attempts upon her life futile. She gives no cause whatever for her desperate attempts to end her existence, and is without doubt insane.

Extensive Operations of a Shoplifter.—During the past four months Mr. Benjamin Shean, of No. 56 Duane-street, has missed from his store at sundry times goods to the amount in all of $1,000. He suspected Henry Thomas Hanley, alias "English Harry," a sporting character, who has been in the habit of visiting the place in the character of a pedler. He communicated with Capt. Dowling, of the Sixth Precinct, who put Officer Golden on the fellow's track, and the result was that he caught him in the act of stealing two pieces of linen, valued at $33. He was locked up for trial.

Stabbing Affray in Hester-street.—About twelve o'clock on Saturday night, a young man named Jackson Irving, residing at No. 27 Rutgers-street, had an altercation with some unknown parties in Hester-street near Clinton. They finally came to blows and a general *mêlée* ensued, during which Irving received a severe stab in the side. His assailants fled and have not yet been arrested. The wounded man was taken to Bellevue Hospital by officer Tuite.

Attempted Suicide by a Soldier.—A German soldier named Philip Bach, residing at No. 323 First-avenue, who has recently returned from the war, made a desperate attempt at suicide Saturday afternoon. Since his return from the war Bach has indulged so freely in the use of liquors as to induce an attack of *delirium tremens*. It was while laboring under one of these attacks that he procured a razor and succeeded in making a severe cut across his throat. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital, where his wounds were dressed.

Robbery of Jewels and Silver Plate.—A set of jewels valued at $100, five pieces of silver valued at $40, and some small silver coins valued at $20, were stolen from the premises of Mr. J. Samuels, No. 16 Second-avenue, on Friday night. The place was entered with false keys by a sneak thief.

The Ironsides Regiment.—We are requested to call attention to the advertisement concerning Company F of this regiment, which will be found in another column.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Coroners' Inquests.—Coroner Norris held an inquest, on Saturday, upon the body of a boy named Albert Sells, who came to his death from injuries sustained by falling from the front platform of one of the Jamaica Railroad cars, in Atlantic-street. The deceased and brother jumped off while the cars were in motion, and, falling under the wheel, one of his legs were crushed. He was conveyed to the City Hospital, where the limb was amputated, but he did not long survive the operation. The mother of deceased is a music-teacher, residing in the Sixteenth Ward. She has, during the past few years, been peculiarly unfortunate. Her husband was drowned, and subsequently her two eldest sons met with accidents on railroads, which terminated in death. Now she is called to mourn the death of another son. The jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the facts.... An inquest was also held upon the body of Bernard McLaughlin, who died suddenly at his residence No. 196 York-street, on Saturday. He was employed in the Navy-yard, and had just returned from work. A verdict of death from the bursting of a blood-vessel was rendered by the jury. A girl named Mary Teal, employed as a servant in Sumter-street, (New-Brooklyn,) died at the City Hospital on Saturday, from the effects of burns sustained in consequence of the explosion of a fluid lamp, which she was engaged in lighting. A verdict of death from burns was rendered.

Fire in a Dwelling-House—Narrow Escape of the Inmates.—Between 3 and 4 o'clock yesterday morning a fire was discovered in the upper part of a large house, on the corner of McKibbin-street and Graham-avenue. The building was owned and occupied by Mr. Henry Oltman, and the upper part was used for a lodge and meeting room by several societies. The fire had gained considerable headway before it was discovered, and Mr. Oltman and his family had considerable difficulty in effecting their escape, as the fire had reached the stairs and cut off communication with the lower floor. They succeeded, however, in effecting an egress. The whole of the top story was completely gutted, and the contents of the lodge meeting room was destroyed. The contents of the lower part of the building were completely damaged by water. Mr. Oltman estimates his loss at $1,300, and the loss to other occupants of the building about $600. The whole loss is covered by insurance in the Kings County Insurance Company. The fire communicated to an adjoining building, but did no particular damage.

The Boswell Case.—Mr. Robert J. Piggott, who figured so actively in the Boswell adultery and assault and battery case some time since, was arrested, on Saturday, by Officer Wilson, of the Forty-third Precinct Police, on the complaint of Mr. Edmund Boswell, who charges him with carrying off silver ware, bedding and wearing apparel to the value of $200. The defendant and complainant's wife, as alleged, left the premises of the husband in June last, and took up their quarters in New-York. The wife took her clothing and other articles legally belonging to her husband, and the charge against Piggott is based upon that transaction.

The Fourteenth Regiment.—A meeting in aid of the Fourteenth (Brooklyn) regiment, will be held at Plymouth Church this evening. A detachment of recently arrived paroled prisoners, and the new recruits will be present. Several prominent citizens will address the meeting. The object is to raise money and recruits.

Brooklyn City Mortality.—The total number of deaths in Brooklyn last week was 152, of which 82 were males and 71 females. The principal diseases were:—Consumption, 13; congestion of brain, 14; inflammation of lungs, 7; convulsions, 14; dysentery, 6; scarlet fever, 3; hooping cough, 3; diphtheria, 5; casualties, 3; typhoid fever, 3; cholera infantum, 11; croup, 7; marasmus, 21, &c., &c. Under one year of age, 47.

Foundling.—A female infant about ten days old was found in a stable, on the corner of Clinton and President streets, on Saturday night. It was given in charge of the Superintendent of the Poor for safe keeping.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION—Saturday, Sept. 27, 1862.

Present—John T. Henry, Esq., President, Aldermen Smith, Walsh, Brady, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley.

The minutes of the Twenty-fourth of September were read and approved on a division, viz.:

Affirmative—Alderman Smith, Walsh, The President, Brady, Reed, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—12.

Negative—Aldermen Chipp, Froment—2.

The reading of the minutes of the last meeting were dispensed with.

PETITIONS.

By Alderman Ottiwell—

Petition of property owners to pave Twenty-fifth-street, from Broadway to Sixth-avenue, with trap-block pavement.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

By Alderman Froment—

Petition of owners and residents of property on Thirty-fourth-street, between Fourth and Lexington avenues, to have that section of the street paved with the trap-block pavement.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By Alderman Smith—

Petitioner of Philip Van Wyck, to be appointed a Commissioner of Deeds.

Which was referred to Committee on Salaries and Offices.

By Alderman Farley—

Petition of Col. Wm. McEvilly, for a stand of colors to Fifth Regiment Irish Legion.

Which was referred to Committee on National Affairs.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Ottiwell—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to place a gas lamp in front of St. George's Chapel, on the north side of Sixteenth street, between Third-avenue and Rutherford-place.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Walsh—

Whereas, Augustus Purdy, holding the office of Deputy or Acting Street Commissioner, has been derelict in the performance of his duties, therefore,

Resolved, That Augustus Purdy be and he is hereby removed from the office of Deputy or Acting Street Commissioner for cause, in pursuance of section twenty-one of the Amended Charter of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, said removal to take effect immediately.

Which was adopted, on a division, by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Brady, Reed, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—12.

Negative—Aldermen Chipp, Froment—2.

By Alderman Boole—

Resolved, That the Clerk of this Board be and he is hereby directed to cause certified copies of the resolution removing Augustus Purdy, Deputy Street Commissioner, from office, adopted at this meeting, to be served on His Honor the Mayor and on each of the heads of Departments of the City Government.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Boole—

Resolved, That the Counsel to the Corporation inform the Board of Aldermen whether the Board of Aldermen, having removed the Street Commissioner and the Deputy or Acting Street Commissioner from office, there is any person who can discharge the duties of Street Commissioner until the office shall be filled by an appointment made by the Mayor with the advice and consent of the Board of Aldermen, as provided in section nineteen of the Amended Charter of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven.

Which was adopted.

Alderman Boole moved that the Clerk be directed to transmit the resolution to the Counsel to the Corporation for his opinion forthwith.

Which was carried.

By Alderman Farley—

Resolved, That the Committee on National Affairs be and are hereby directed to procure a stand of colors for all the new regiments from the City of New-York, at a price not to exceed one hundred and seventy-five dollars.

Which was laid over.

MOTION.

Alderman Jeremiah moved to discharge the Committee on Lands and Places from the further consideration of resolution of Board of Councilmen, that permission be given to J. & F. Copcutt, of Number three hundred and forty-eight Washington-street, to receive and deliver merchandise in front of their premises, Number three hundred and forty-eight Washington-street.

Which was carried.

And the resolution was concurred in.

REPORTS.

The Committee on Finance presented a report in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Joel W. Mason for the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars, the same to be for damages sustained by said Mason for injuries done his horse by falling into a man hole of the sewer in Pearl-street, near Park-street, on the eighteenth of June, Eighteen Hundred and Fifty-eight, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was laid over.

The Joint Committee on National Affairs presented a report in favor of concurring with the Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of William H. Gedney for the sum of eighteen dollars and twenty-five cents, for expenses incurred by Committee in accompanying the remains of Brigadier-General Williams from this City to Newburgh.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Streets presented a report in favor of adopting resolution that Beekman-street, from Park-row to South-street, be paved with trap-block pavement, the property-owners living on the line of said improvement to pay one-half of the expense thereof, and the City the remaining half, the same to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Finance presented a report recommending the adoption of a joint report in favor of concurring with Board of Councilmen to refer the claim of J. B. Bacon, for pay for services as surveyor on sewer in Twenty-second-street, to the Comptroller, with power.

Which was laid over.

PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER.

Communication from the Croton Aqueduct Department, representing that to properly provide for the surface drainage of South-street when repaved with the trap-block pavement, the construction of receiving basins and culverts at the following points is imperatively necessary, viz.:

At the northwest corner of Burling-slip and South-street;

At the northeast and northwest corners of Moore and South streets;

And the drafts of ordinances providing for said work is transmitted therewith and recommended to be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Brady, Jeremiah, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—10.

Report of Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department, in favor of concurring with Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution that Croton mains be laid in Fifty-seventh-street, between First-avenue and Avenue A, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Brady, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—12.

Report of Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department, in favor of adopting resolution that the Croton Aqueduct Department be directed to lay Croton mains in Sixty-ninth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—10.

Report of Committee on Sewers, in favor of adopting resolution that a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Forty-sixth-street, from a point ninety feet west from the Tenth-avenue, to connect with the sewer in said street at the Eleventh-avenue, the same to be under the direction and supervision of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Reed, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—11.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting resolution that Sixty-second-street, from the Ninth to the Tenth-avenue, be regulated and graded, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Reed, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—12.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting resolutions that permission be given to R. H. Cudlipp to regulate and grade Sixty-ninth-street to the centre thereof, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, in accordance with the grade lines of said street, and under the direction of the Street Commissioner, the cost thereof to be borne by the said Cudlipp.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Alderman Smith, Walsh, The President, Reed, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—12.

Resolution, that the sum of one hundred and ninety-eight dollars and twenty-five cents be appropriated for the expenses attending the reception of Thurlow Weed, Esq., and that the Comptroller be directed to pay the amount, upon the presentation of proper vouchers.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Brady, Reed, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Farley—11.

Report of Committee on Markets, in favor of adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed immediately to cause the necessary repairs to be made to the roof and floor of Clinton Market, the work, if exceeding the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, to be done by contract.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Brady, Reed, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—13.

Report of Committee on Markets, in favor of adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to cause the plank roads leading to and through West Washington Market, be repaired immediately; the work, if exceeding the amount of two hundred and fifty dollars, to be done by contract.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Reed, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—12.

Report of Committee on Markets of Board of Councilmen, with resolution that the roof of Washington Market, over the sidewalk in West-street, between Fulton and Vesey streets, be raised to a height of eighteen feet, with the necessary sky-lights; and that the Street Commissioner advertise for proposals therefor, and contract with the lowest bidder therefor.

Which was concurred in by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Brady, Reed, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—13.

Report of Committee on Assessments, in favor of concurring with the Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution, that the Comptroller draw his warrant in favor of Peter K. Knapp, Collector of Assessments, for the sum of six hundred dollars, being the amount of assessment against the Ladies' Home Missionary Society, for the widening of Worth-street, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Brady, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—11.

Report of Committee on Assessments, in favor of adopting resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of John Gray, for the sum of five hundred and seventy-five dollars and sixty-six cents (with interest, to bear date from the Twenty-fifth of November, year One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty-four,) said amount having been paid by said Gray, in error, on his property, situated on the southeast corner of Eighty-sixth-street and Second-avenue, for regulating Second-avenue, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Brady, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—11.

Report of Committee on Assessments, in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of J. C. Dutcher, Pastor of the Union Reformed Dutch Church, (located on the Sixth-avenue, opposite Amity-street,) for the sum of two hundred and forty-three dollars, for the purpose of enabling him to pay an assessment against said Church for paving Sixth-avenue, and charge the same to the account of donations.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Brady, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—11.

Report of Committee on Assessments, in favor of adopt-

ing resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Henry Stellmeyer, for the sum of [illegible] dollars, to be applied [illegible] in payment of assessment on his property, southeast corner of Fifty-fourth-street and Second-avenue, for sewer built in the Second avenue, confirmed October [illegible], One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty-nine, the amount to be charged by the Comptroller to the account of donations.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Brady, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—11.

Report of Committee on Assessments, in favor of adopting resolution that the Clerk of Arrears be directed to receive the sum of one hundred and seventy-four dollars and fifty cents [illegible], in full payment of a certain assessment for [illegible] One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, approved by the Mayor, April two, Eighteen Hundred and fifty-nine, on a certain lot of ground located on the north side of One Hundred and Twenty-[illegible], [illegible] hundred and seventy-five feet west of [illegible], and known on said assessment map by the number seventy-nine, and on the Twelfth Ward map by the number twenty-one.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Brady, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—11.

Report of Committee on Assessments, in favor of adopting a resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Henry S. Montgomery, Pastor of the Church of the Incarnation, to enable him to pay an assessment of two hundred and fifty-three dollars and seventy-five cents, levied against said church, for the paving of Madison-avenue, between Twenty-third and Forty-second streets, with Belgian pavement, and charge the same to the account of donations.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Brady, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—11.

Report of Committee on Assessments, in favor of adopting resolution that the petition of Wm. McManus, to be relieved from assessment, be denied.

Which was adopted by the following vote viz.:

Affirmative—Alderman Smith, Walsh, The President, Brady, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—11.

Report of Committee on Assessments, in favor of adopting resolution that the application of John Handrass, to be relieved from an assessment for building a sewer in Second avenue, between Forty-fifth and Forty-seventh streets, be and the same is hereby denied.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Brady, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—11.

Report of Committee on Assessments, in favor of adopting resolution that the Committee on Assessments, to whom was referred the petition of William Curtis Noyes and others for remission of an assessment for regulating and grading Fifty-fifth-street, from Broadway to Seventh-avenue, be discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Brady, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—11.

Report of Committee on Assessments, in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Thirty-fourth-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, for the sum of two hundred and fifty-four dollars and ten cents, to enable them to pay an assessment, and charge the same to the account of "Donations."

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Brady, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—11.

Report of Committee on Sewers, in favor of adopting resolution that a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in William-street, from sewer in Pearl-street to the northerly side of Chambers-street, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Brady, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—12.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, in favor of granting petition of Messrs. Mackay, Sproul & Hickman, for extension of time on contract for building houses of Hose Companies Numbers Six and Thirty-one, and recommending that the sum of three hundred and twenty dollars for extra Inspector be refunded the petitioners.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—12.

Preamble relative to Brig.-Gen. Michael Corcoran, with resolution that (if the Board of Councilmen concur) a Committee of three from each Board be appointed for the purpose of procuring a sword, sash and belt, to be presented to Brig.-Gen. Michael Corcoran, and that the sum of eight hundred dollars be appropriated for that purpose.

Alderman Froment moved to amend by striking out the sum of eight hundred dollars, and insert five hundred dollars instead thereof.

Which was lost, by the following vote, viz.:

Negative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Brady, Reed, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Ottiwell—10.

Affirmative—Aldermen Allen, Froment, Farley—3.

The resolution was then adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Brady, Reed, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Ottiwell, Allen, Froment, Farley—13.

Alderman Brady moved that the Board do now take a recess until five o'clock this evening.

Which was carried.

Whereupon the President declared the Board adjourned until five o'clock in the evening.

After recess, present, Aldermen Walsh, Brady, Reed, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley.

In the absence of the President,

Alderman Boole moved that Alderman Frear take the Chair.

Which was carried.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from the Counsel to the Corporation, in reply to resolution of inquiry adopted by the Board this forenoon.

Alderman Boole moved that such communication be received, and published at length in all the Corporation papers, and in such other papers as the Clerk may select.

Which was carried.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Walsh—

Resolved, That the stated meetings of this Board shall hereafter be held on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays, at 5 o'clock, P. M.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Farley—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to pay the bounty of fifty dollars to all persons who have enlisted since the expiration of the time for which such bounty was ordered to be paid, and that he be further directed to continue the payment of said bounty until the ninth day of October next, inclusive.

Which was adopted on a division by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, Brady, Reed, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—10.

REPORTS.

The Committee on Sewers presented a report in favor of concurring with the Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution that a sewer, with the necessary receiving basin and culverts, be built in Fifty-seventh-street, from the sewer now building in Lexington-avenue to a point seventy feet west of Third-avenue, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was lost for want of a constitutional vote, as follows:

Affirmative—Aldermen Brady, Reed, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell—8.

Negative—Aldermen Walsh, Farley—2.

Alderman Farley moved that the above vote be reconsidered, and the report be laid over.

Which was carried.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Ottiwell moved that the Committee on Finance be discharged from the further consideration of resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Treasurer of the Nursery and Child's Hospital, for the sum of three hundred and fourteen dollars and forty-one cents, to be applied by said Treasurer in payment of the assessment for paving with trap-block pavement Lexington-avenue, from Forty-second-street to Fifty-seventh-street, and assessed to lot known as map Number one hundred and fifty-six, block Number three hundred and forty-four, and Ward Number fifty, and charge the same to account of donations.

Which was carried.

Alderman Ottiwell moved that said resolution be amended by adding the words "as a donation" after the sum three hundred and fourteen dollars and forty-one cents.

Which was carried.

And the resolution as amended was laid over.

On motion, the Board adjourned, and the Chairman pro tem. announced that the Board stood adjourned until next Monday evening, at five o'clock P. M.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Sept. 27, 1862.

$1,000	U. S. 6s '68 Coup.	100
16,000	U. S. 6s, '81. Reg.	101¼
10,000	U. S. 6s '81 Coup.	101¾
5,000	do	101⅝
8,000	U.S.6s '81 Oregon War Ln. ½ Yearly.	99½
1,000	U. S. 5s '74 Coup.	90
6,500	Tres. 7 3-10 ℔ ct. Notes, small	104⅝
10,000	do	104½
7,000	do	104¾
9,000	U. S. 6s, 1 Yr. Cr.	99⅝
9,000	U. S. Dem. Nts.	117¼
15,000	do	117½
1,000	City 6s, '76	104½
1,000	Cal. St. 7s	106½
1,000	Ill. Cou. Bs. '70	98½
13,000	Ill. Cou. Bs. '77	106⅛
10,000	Ill. War Loan	99½
8,000	Va. State 6s	56
1,000	N. Y. Cen. 7s	112½
10,000	Erie R. 4th M. B.	103
4,000	B. N. Y. & E. 1st M.	95
5,000	Mich. So. 2d M.	95½
11,000	Mich. So. Skg. F. B.	106
10,000	do	107
8,000	Ill. Central R. B.	104
1,000	Chi. & N. W. G. R. Ex. Bds.	82½
8,000	C. & N. W. Ap. E. B.	87
500	Chi. & N. W. Int. B.	88½
25,000	T. & Wab. 2d M.	81½
4,000	Mil. & P. DuC. 1st M	99½
5,000	C. & Tol. S. F. B.	99¾
3,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st M.	100
1,000	do	100½
3,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d M.	88½
6,000	do	88¼
1,000	Chi. & N. W. As. B	58
9,000	Pts. Ft. W. & C. 3 M.	66
5,000	C. & Pitts. 4th M.	67½
2,000	Det. M. & Tol. 1 M	95½
10	Bank of New-York	102
19	Bank of America	107
155,000	American Gold	121½
1,000	do	121⅝
25	Del. & Hud. Ca. Co.	106
100	Cum. Coal Pref.	8½
550	do	9
60	do	9¼
850	Pacific Mail St. Co.	117½
50	do ...b30	117½
210	do	117¼
20	do	117
50	do ...b30	111
150	Erie Railway Pref.	68½
100	do ...b30	68⅞
100	do ...b10 p&e.	68½
100	do ...s60	68⅜
100	do ...b30	67⅞
50	do	68⅞
50	do	68⅜
100	Hud. River R. R.	57½
100	do	57¾
100	do ...b30	57½
500	Harlem Railroad	19½
200	do	19¼
100	do ...b60	19½
525	do	19
50	Harlem R. R. Pref.	45
30	do	44½
100	do ...s30	44½
100	Nor. & Wor. R.	59
300	Reading Railroad	66¼
200	do ...s10	66⅛
430	Mich. Central R.	76½
550	do	76⅜
205	Mich. So. & N. Ind. R	35½
100	do ...s60	35
400	do	35¼
100	do ...b30	36
300	do	35¾
200	do ...s30	35½
100	Mich. So. & N. I. G. S.	69⅞
600	do	70
100	do ...s60	69¾
100	do ...b10	70
50	do ...s5	70
100	Ill. Central R. Scrip	71¼
10	do	71½
600	do	72
300	do ...s10	72
150	do ...s5	72
500	Ill. Cen. Can. Bs. Scp	41
700	Clev. & Pitts. R.	32
500	do	32½
200	do ...b30	32¼
100	do ...s60	32
50	do	32¼
150	Galena & Chic. R.	78
100	do	77½
1300	Cleve. & Tol. R.	64½
200	do ...b30	64½
100	do	64¼
100	do ...b30	64
1000	do	63¾
100	do ...b30	63¾
900	do	63⅞
600	do	63⅝
100	do ...b10	63⅞
50	do ...s60	110½
118	New-York Cen. R.	98½
[illegible]	do	[illegible]
100	do	98½
50	do ...s10	98½
350	do	98⅝
50	Erie Railway	46
300	do	45⅞
50	do ...b30	45⅞
650	do	45¾
100	do ...b30	45¾
20	do	45½
300	Chicago & R. I. R.	73½
50	do ...s30	73½
[illegible]	do	[illegible]
50	do	73⅜
5	do	74
50	Chicago B. & Q. R.	93¼
50	Mil. & P. Du Ch. R.	36
50	do	36⅛
10	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. R	40
350	do ...b10	41½
100	do	41½
855	New-Jersey Zinc	70

SECOND BOARD.

$14,000	U.S.6s '81 Coup.	101½
55,000	U.S. Dem. Notes	117½
3,000	Mo. State 6s	48⅜
10,000	T. & Wab. 2d M.	81½
2,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 3d M.	68
3,000	do	69
5,000	Han. & St. J. R Bd.	65
1,000	Mich. So. 2d M.	95½
10,000	Clev. & Tol. S. F. B.	100
155,000	Am. Gold	121½
45,000	do	121⅝
25	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	106
400	Cumb. Coal. Pref.	10⅛
50	Pacific Mail St. Co.	117½
100	do ...b30.	117¾
100	N. Y. Central R.	99
700	Erie Railway	46⅛
500	do	46¼
100	do ...s60	46⅛
600	Erie R. Pref.	79⅛
300	do	79¾
100	do	79⅞
1000	do	80
50	Hud. River R.	58¼
100	do ...b60	58⅜
200	do	58½
250	do	58⅜
800	Harlem Railroad	20
30	do	19⅞
400	Harlem R. Pref.	46
100	Reading R. ...b10	67¾
600	Mich. Cen. R.	78
100	do	77¾
200	do	77⅞
50	M. S. & N. Ind. R.	36¼
200	do	36⅛
100	do	36⅜
350	Mich. So. & N. I. G. S.	70¾
50	do ...b30	71
100	Ill. C. R. Scrip. ...b30	73
600	do	73
150	do	72⅞
50	do	72¾
100	Clev. & Pitts. R. ...b10	34
1000	do	34
700	do	33¾
50	Gal. & Chic. R. ...b30	78
150	do	78
500	Clev. & Tol. R.	65⅛
400	do	65¾
800	do	65⅝
100	do ...s30	65⅛
600	Chi. & R. Isl. R.	75
50	do	74¾
100	Toledo & Wab. R	33⅛
7	Chic., Bur. & Q. R.	93½
25	Mil. & P. Du C. R.	37

MONDAY, Sept. 29—A. M.

The past week was one of extraordinary activity and buoyancy on the Stock Exchange. The transactions at par value are not short of twenty-five million of dollars. Since Wednesday last the daily business on the Share list alone is 50,000 shares ℔ day, including the non-registered sales on the street, with a corresponding amount in Government Stocks, Railway and State Bonds and Gold Coin. This heavy business has run up the daily exchanges at the Bank Clearing-house to over $35,000,000 from our average of $29,946,000 the week before. The movement of Money among the Brokers has been correspondingly enhanced, but on the large and increasing supply at Bank and on the Street there is no change from the low rates of interest—4@5 ℔ cent.—previously current. The operations in Gold have also been large. The receipts from California are $887,000, and from the interior about $1,025,000. The deposits in Gold with the United States Treasury are $1,867,000, while the decline in the stock of Gold at Bank is about $941,000, and the export to Europe $986,000. The Bank Average this afternoon will not show the actual decrease on the Specie line, the transfers to the Sub-Treasury having been made near the close of the week. The Deposit Average will show another heavy gain of three and a half millions, while the actual total on deposit at the close of the week is $154,545,000—a sum unprecedented in the history of the Associated Banks of New-York. The Banks seem to have employed less than one-half their gain in deposits in fresh Loans and Discounts. Large additions have been made to the Treasury balance in this City, both in United States Notes from Washington and in Gold. The Customs' Duties amount to $1,199,000, making them for the month of September $4,864,000, with two business days to be added. The price of Gold has advanced from 117½ to 121⅛ ℔ cent., and the rate of Exchange on London from 129 to 133 ℔ cent. A corresponding rise has taken place in United States Notes of the first issue for the payment of Customs, say from 113 to 117½ ℔ cent. This issue is now reduced to about $26,000,000, of which a large portion is still held in the interior, as a substitute for Gold, to the price of which it is more closely approximating every week.

The Foreign and Inland Trade of New-York continues very active and prosperous. The Canal, Railway and Shipping interests are making fine freights, and the Export orders for Domestic Produce, including Cotton and Tobacco from the Southwest, are on a liberal scale. The clearances of the week are of the value of $4,134,000, in which 1,169 bales of Cotton is included. The succeeding weekly return will also include 1,200 or 1,300 bales of Cotton shipped since the present report was made up. The receipts of Cotton for the week are 4,736 bales from the Southwest, and 114 bales through Foreign ports. The Import entries of the week are $4,272,000 in value. The Importers and Jobbers are doing a fair trade, although the former are much embarrassed by the violent fluctuations of Gold and Custom-House Notes. This trouble, however, is leading to the more general practice of exclusive cash sales.

The Army news of the week is of a less exciting nature than the fortnight before, and the consequence is a somewhat tame market for United States Securities, which have not responded to the extreme speculation in Railway shares and bonds. There is an improved demand for 7.30 per cent Treasury Bonds, especially of the October issue, the half yearly interest on which will be paid in Gold day after to-morrow. There is a good inquiry also for Treasury Certificates 12 months to run, at 99¼ per cent, and on Saturday a fair request for U. S. Stock of 1881. The advance on the Share list since Saturday noon is from 3 to 5 per cent., making for the fortnight from 6 to 10 per cent.; nearly all descriptions, including Pacific Mail and Panama participating in the rise. The following is the general

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK,

New 6 ℔ ct. Stock of U. S. of '61	101⅞@101⅝
New-York Central	96½@99½@99⅜
New-York and Erie	43½@46½
Erie Preferred Shares	77⅞@81@80¼
Rock Island	71@75
Michigan Guaranteed	67½@72½@71
Michigan Southern	33½@38½@36⅞
Michigan Central	74½@78@63¾
Toledo	59½@67@65¾
Galena	74½@79@78¾
Illinois Central	66¾@73¼
Panama	142½@150@148
Pacific Mail	113@119@117¾
Missouris	48@50@49
Tennessees	51@52½@50
Hudson River	54½@59@56@58⅜
Harlem Preferred	42½@49@46
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	27½@35½@32@34

The highest figures reached on Thursday were not sustained the following day or at the early Board on Saturday, but before the final close a fresh impetus seemed to be given to speculation by fresh purchasers, of a pretty general nature, for another rise, and the whole market left off buoyant and under renewed excitement on the Railway shares. The Cleveland and Toledo Board of Directors, (composed chiefly of Western men,) met on Saturday and determined to make no present Dividend, as a good many of the recent buyers of the stock had been led to expect, out of the business of the current six months. This result was anticipated early in the day, and the price of the shares went down, for a few moments to 63½@ 64 ℔ cent. But as the non payment of the Dividend in October was understood to be from no shortcoming in the net traffic of the Road but was based wholly upon what the President and Directors deemed good policy—therein differing perhaps from the action of the same Board last Spring in resuming Dividends before the old floating debt was entirely paid off—the stock soon rallied under the decision, and participated freely again in the general buoyancy of the market. There may be parties in the Street ill-natured enough to attribute the course of the President and certain Directors, contrasted with that of last April, to the difference in their holdings or speculation in the stock. But as it is denied that the President has at any time encouraged the idea of another dividend until more can be seen of the net traffic and available cash means of the Company, later in the season, it is at least charitable to assume that these suspicions are groundless. It remains to be seen, through the subsequent course of the market, whether the expectation, if really entertained by any of the managers, that the non-payment of the dividend at this time will drive down the price of the stock, is to be realized. In the case of the temporary postponement of the Galena dividend in June, no such result was seriously felt, it being understood that the road had earned the 3 per cent., which was soon after paid. The rise in both classes of the Erie stock goes on, and much higher calculations are indulged, especially on the Preference shares. The mortgages of the Company, down to the fourth, are all above par, and the fifth issue stands at 97⅞ per cent. The quarterly dividend of 4 per cent. on the Panama shares will be quoted off to-day, and be paid on Monday next.

The following are the last bids for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. sixes	105	Chi. & N. W. s. f.	100
N. Y. Cen. sixes, r'lest.	100	Chi. & N. W. Gr. Bay, ex.	82
N. Y. Cen. sixes, sub.	100	Chi & N. W. Appl. ext'd	86
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '64	104½	Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds.	88½
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '76	112½	Chi. & N. W. 1sts, 2d series	74
N. Y. Cen. 7s convt. '76	112	Chi. & N. W. firsts, assd.	58
Erie firsts, '68	114	Chi. & N. W. seconds	34
Erie seconds, '79	110	Han. & St. Jo. firsts	41
Erie thirds, '83	105½	Del. Lack. & W. firsts	110
Erie fourths, '80	103	Del., Lack. & W. seconds	105
Erie fifths, '88	97¾	Tol. & Wab. firsts	95
Buff. N. Y. & Erie 1sts, '77	94	Tol. & Wab. seconds	81½
Hudson firsts, '69	113	Mil. & P. du Chien 1sts	99
Hudson seconds, s. f., '85	110	Gal. & Chi. firsts	106
Hudson thirds, '75	100	Gal. & Chi. firsts, ext.	106¼
Harlem firsts, '69-73	108	Gal. & Chi. seconds	105
Harlem seconds, '64	102½	Chi. & R. I. firsts	105
Harlem thirds, '68	90	Clev. & Tol. s. f.	100
Mich. C., 8 ℔ c. '69-'72	109	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. 1sts.	100¼
Mich C., n. f. 8 ℔ c., '82	114	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. 2ds	88
Chi. Bur. & Qu. 8 ℔ c. 1st	113	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. 3ds	65
M. S. 7 ℔ c. seconds	95	Clev. & Pitts. thirds	87
M. S. & N. I. s. f. 7 ℔ c.	108	Clev. & Pitts. fourths	67
Ill. Cen. 7 ℔ c., '75	104	Det., M. & Tol, firsts	95
St. L., A. & T. H. 1sts.	95½	T. H. seconds, pref'd	73
L. C. & Mil. L. G. bds.	26		

Compared with Saturday week, there is an advance on New-York Central 7 ℔ cents of 1½; Erie Seconds, 2; Fourths, 3; Fifths, 1½; Michigan Southern Sinking Fund, 4½; Illinois Central 2; Fort Wayne Firsts, 2½; Seconds, 3½; Cleveland and Toledo Sinking Fund, 2½; Wabash Firsts, 2; Seconds, 6½; Pittsburgh Thirds, 5½; and Fourths, 3 ℔ cent. The Bond list generally left off firm.

The following were the bids made on Saturday for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	102	Chatham	80
Mechanics'	103½	Bank of the Republic	91
Union	100	Bank of N. America	100
America	107	Hanover	80
City	112	Metropolitan	100
Phœnix	100	Grocers'	80
Tradesmen's	100	East River	84
Dry Dock	102	Nassau	100
National	96	Shoe and Leather	100½
Commerce	94¼	Continental	85
Commerce, scrip stock	89	Park	107
American Exchange	93½		

The Import entries of the week, including the Dry Goods table in our Saturday's paper, were $4,272,875, against $847,031 same week last season. The Exports of Domestic Produce, $4,134,421, against $2,295,553 same week last year. The Exports of Specie, $926,000.

The tables of the Foreign Trade at New-York, published a few days since, make the Import entries, exclusive of Specie, for eight months of the calendar year:

Jan. 1 to Aug. 31, 1862	$119,484,000
Add four weeks in September	17,264,224
Total to date, 1862	$136,748,224
Against same time, 1861	99,637,369
Increase since Jan. 1	$37,110,855

The same tables make the Export Clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign articles reëxported, from

Jan. 1 to Aug. 31, 1862	$91,211,000
Add four weeks in September	13,522,461
Total to date, 1862	$104,733,461
Against same time, 1861	95,529,486
Increase since Jan. 1	$9,203,915

The Exports of Specie from

Jan. 1 to Aug. 31 were	$40,758,000
Add since 1st September	3,042,000
Total to date, 1862	43,800,000
Against same time, 1861	3,278,000
Increase since Jan. 1	$40,522,000

The quantity of flour, wheat, corn and barley left at tide-water by the Erie and other State Canals during the third week in September, in the years 1861 and 1862, was as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Barley, bush.
1861	40,017	724,630	586,588	10,736
1862	90,174	1,867,034	1,134,184	19,227
Inc.	50,157	Inc. 1,142,404	Inc. 547,596	Inc. 8,491

The following comparative table shows the quantity of some of the principal articles of produce left at tide-water from the commencement of Canal navigation to and including the 22d of September, in the years indicated:

Canals opened—	1860. April 25.	1861. May 1.	1862. May 1.
Flour, bbls	512,402	726,529	957,951
Wheat, bush	7,972,670	15,358,032	19,733,188
Corn	11,414,075	12,799,309	13,803,858
Barley	164,400	221,360	422,494
Oats	4,139,497	3,259,283	2,805,650
Rye	174,242	431,447	555,355
Beef, bbls	4,513	511	11,358
Pork	6,771	5,311	135,399
Bacon, ℔s.	458,461	472,900	5,295,796
Butter	236,390	218,865	613,258
Lard	980,585	569,241	7,543,957
Cheese	309,400	375,080	536,325
Wool	1,857,644	1,150,146	1,592,770

The receipt of tolls third week in September, 1862 ... $222,385 70

Do. in 1861	121,858 50
Increase	$100,527 20

Amount of tolls received from opening of navigation to and including third week in

September, 1862	$3,423,410 51
Do. 1861	2,834,729 00
Increase	$1,088,681 51

Saturday's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Receipts, $838,643 97, including for Customs, $153,725; payments, $393,784 83; balance, $11,435,624 27.

The earnings of the Toledo and Wabash Railway Company for the third week of September, were:

	1862.	1861.
Passengers	$4,671 55	$3,953 85
Freight	35,806 38	27,867 26
Total	$40,477 93	$31,821 11
Increase		$8,656 82

The Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company earned the third week of September:

Third week, 1862	$34,836
Third week, 1861	42,862
Decrease	$8,026

The receipts of the Terre Haute and Alton Road for four months, since reorganization, are:

	1862.	1861.
May	$112,389	$51,711
June	93,766	41,449
July	67,720	37,404
August	90,000	58,600
Total	$363,869	$189,164
Increase		$174,705

The earnings of the Chicago and Mississippi (now Chicago, Alton and St. Louis) Road, from the 16th to the 23d September, inclusive, are as follows:

	1862.	1861.
Passengers	$10,885 21	$7,183 81
Freight	20,349 53	16,586 45
Sundries	855 73	869 73
Total	$32,090 47	$24,639 99
Total this month to date	88,793 50	74,842 11
Total since 1st January	807,706 33	725,095 54

The *Mark Lane Express* of Sept. 15, received by *City of Baltimore*, reports as follows of the English Wheat market:

"The weather this week on the whole was fine, but broken in places, more especially in the North, and the thick morning and evening dews have been against the grain not yet gathered. Much of the new Wheat still comes to market in poor condition, and there are not more favorable accounts of the yield; while the last week's sales are little more than half what they were in 1861. This shows plainly that the dullness now ruling is traceable to the large arrivals of foreign, which reach every port North and South. The bulk being low American in poor condition has mostly to be landed, that it may be got into salable sample; but many holders prefer taking first loss, and hence the present heaviness. The late accounts from Ireland are not at all in favor of the Wheat crop or of other cereals or roots, and, with all our former imports, we have begun the season with plenty of granary room, while there is now a good country demand, for mixing, which must continue. Very little alteration has to be noted this week in values, but the previous reduction has its effects on foreign prices."

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Sept. 27, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 24 bbls. Ashes, 17,361 bbls. Flour, 740 bbls. and 300 bags Corn Meal, 110,139 bushels Wheat, 160,961 bushels Corn, 15,279 bushels Rye, 3,620 bushels Barley, 33,160 bushels Oats, 2,300 bushels Malt, 2,238 pkgs. Provisions, and 686 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue in light supply and fair request, at $6 87½ for Pots, and $7 37½ for Pearls, ℔ 100 ℔s. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 194 bbls., including 144 bbls. Pots, and 50 bbls. Pearls.

BOOTS AND SHOES—A somewhat livelier inquiry prevails for desirable styles, the supply of which is quite moderate, and prices of which are well supported. There are more country buyers in market, and the volume of business is increasing. The Boston *Commercial Bulletin*, of this morning, says: "There has been considerable activity in the market during the past week, and a general feeling of increased confidence on the part of dealers and manufacturers, owing in some measure, probably, to the tenor of current political events. There is evidently a disposition to enlarge operations, which are at present limited by a scarcity of workmen, the military exigencies of the country having withdrawn large numbers from this particular branch of industry, which, for a long time past, has been but poorly remunerative. This evil, however, will be obviated as the season advances, and agricultural give place to mechanical pursuits. The present limited stock and increased demand cannot fail to give an impetus to manufacture; and though the cost of production has largely increased, the full prices which will probably be realized, from the necessity of a Winter supply for the army and the Western country, as well as for exportation, will enable manufacturers to continue their operations on an enlarged scale. Though we cannot anticipate, for the present, an increased margin of profits, yet in this, as in other branches of trade, a safe business upon a substantially cash basis, will continue to be transacted, and goods will be put into the market in such quantities as they are wanted. The present demand is principally for grain boots, 20 inches or upwards in the leg, adapted for the military service. The prices of this description are not quite up to the standard of last year, when the demand largely exceeded the supply, and sales are now active at $34@$36, cash, with an upward tendency. These are retailed by army sutlers for about $6 ℔ pair. Purchasers are in the market from all loyal portions of the country, and several heavy Western firms are now buying up their second stock for the season."

COAL—Foreign is depressed and prices favor buyers. Anthracite is stiffly held, but is less active.

COFFEE—Rio continues in active request, and 5,200 bags have been sold since our last, part at 22c.@22½c. ℔ ℔.

COTTON—Is inactive and unsettled. Middlings, 55½c.@56½c. ℔ ℔.

DYEWOODS—Have been in moderate request at unaltered rates.

EARTHENWARE—In view of the limited arrivals and reduced stock, holders are very firm, but the market is not active at present.

FISH—All kinds are selling freely, including Dry Cod at $3 75@$4 37½ ℔ cwt.; Small No. 1 Mackerel at $9 75@$11 25, and do. No. 2 do. at $6 75@$7; Pickled Herring at $2 25@$3 50 ℔ bbl.; Smoked Herring at 45c.@50c. for Scaled, and 30c.@35c. for No. 1 ℔ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been pretty freely sought after, to-day, and prices of desirable lots have been quoted rather firmer. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 15,850 bbls., including Superfine State, at $5 15@$5 35; poor to choice extra State, at $5 45@$5 70, chiefly at $5 50@$5 60; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $5 10@$5 35; extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, &c., at $5 45@$6 40; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 85@$5 95 ℔ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 15	@$5 35
Extra State	5 45	@ 5 70
Superfine Western	5 10	@ 5 35
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	5 40	@ 6 40
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds	5 85	@ 5 95
Extra Ohio, trade brands	6 00	@ 6 75
Extra Genesee	5 75	@ 7 00
Interior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 65	@ 7 00

Southern Flour continues in light supply, and fair demand at buoyant prices; sales 1,160 bbls., at $5 75@$6 20 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c.; $6 25@$7 75 for fancy to choice extra brands, and $7 75@$8 50 for very superior family brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour is in request at rising prices. Sales 1,000 bbls. extra, at $5 50@$6 75 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour continues quiet at $3 10@$4 40 for fine and superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is in very moderate demand, at $3 45@$3 50 for Jersey, and $3 75 for Brandywine ℔ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat finds ready buyers at firmer and rising prices. The demand is mainly for sound lots for export. The reported sales, since our last, comprise 180,000 bushels, part to arrive, including White Western, at $1 35@$1 45; Amber Western, at $1 32@$1 34, chiefly at $1 32@$1 33; Red Western (Winter) at $1 26@$1 31; very poor do. (Illinois,) at $1 20@$1 25; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 22@$1 24; Milwaukee Club, at $1 16@$1 22½; Chicago Spring at $1 09@1 20 ℔ bushel. Corn is in good request, and sound lots are very firm. Sales since our last, 138,000, bush. to arrive, at 60c.@61c½. for shipping Mixed Western; 60c. for do. do., in store; 54c.@59c. for Eastern do.; 41c.@53c. for unsound do. ℔ bushel. Rye is in request at 65c.@82c., according to quality, ℔ bushel. Oats are in fair demand, including Canada, poor to prime, at 55c.@62c.; Western, at 55c.@62c.; and State at 56c.@62½c. ℔ bushel. Barley is in good request to-day. Sales, 8,500 bushels State and Canadian at $1 00@$1 02½ ℔ bushel.

HAY—North River Bale continues in fair demand at 60c.@75c., for shipment and local use, ℔ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Are in moderate request at 14c.@18c. for new, and 13c.@16c. for last year's crop, ℔ ℔.

HIDES—Receipts have been in excess of the sales this week, and prices have been rather unsettled. The movements in the principal kinds, Messrs. H. D. HULL & Co. notice thus: "*Dry Hides*—There is but little change to notice in the market for this description, the demand from the trade continuing only moderate, while from out-of-town buyers the inquiry has been light. Most of the sales made have been at full rates, and were for immediate consumption, there being an entire absence of any speculative demand. During the latter part of the week, owing to the speculative advance in rates of exchange and depreciation of currency, holders have exhibited an increased firmness, and transactions have been thereby restricted. We make no alteration in our quotations, though very few parcels could be bought at them. *Wet-Salted Hides*—There continues a fair demand for Domestic Slaughters at unchanged rates, principally for home consumption. The supply of Light Hides is only moderate, while that of heavy, which are in poorer request, is ample and accumulating. *Upper-Leather Stock*—Prime South American Kips are in fair request at unchanged prices, while the stock of African continues held beyond the views of buyers. CALCUTTA HIDES—We have no movements in this market to report. Week's receipts have been 61,336 Hides. Sales have been 51,400 Hides, including 14,500 Dry Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, 21@23 ℔s., 23½c.@24c. cash, usual selection; 5,506 Dry Buenos Ayres, 22@23 ℔s., 22c. cash, in bond; 1,000 Dry Rio Grande, 21 ℔s., private terms; 10,000 Dry Orinoco, to arrive, 21 ℔s, 22½c., 6 mos., usual selection; 4,300 Dry Orinoco, 21 ℔s., 22½c.@23c., 6 mos., usual selection; 4,400 dry Central American, 16@18 ℔s., 21½c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 1,000 dry Mexican, 23 ℔s., 20½c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 1,200 dry Rio Hache, 17 ℔s., private terms; 300 dry Bogota, 18 ℔s., private terms; 1,200 dry Western, 26 ℔s., private terms; 6,000 City and County Slaughters, 60@70 ℔s., 8¼@8½c., cash, part for export; 2,000 wet Salted Rio Grande, 50 ℔s., private terms. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 462,500 (same time last year 420,100—year before, 217,100), and 898 bales Calcutta Buffalo.

LEATHER—The week's movements in this line, Messrs. WEIZEL & WEIDEMEYER review thus: "*Hemlock Sole*—The demand has been of fair extent, mostly from Eastern purchasers; only few Western orders were received. Prime, plump leather of all descriptions continues quite scarce, and commands full prices; light and inferior leather continues abundant. *Oak Sole*—Stock of prime descriptions limited. Inquiry for army purposes is less active; a fair demand prevails from the East for heavy and middle weights. Plump, heavy and middle weights are scarce. Week's Receipts of sole leather, about 49,000 sides. LIVERPOOL, 13th September: "The shipments of hemlock sides, which had been very large, have again fallen off, and scarcely any fresh parcels have been received. Considerable sales were effected early in the month, both of hemlock sole and buffalo, at a slight concession from previous rates, and but very few parcels now remain in stock. Recent advices report great scarcity of good heavy sides suitable for shipment to this country, and the market is very firm. In other descriptions of foreign leather, the transactions are unimportant."

LATHS—Eastern are in demand at $1 10 ℔ thousand.

MOLASSES—Sales 520 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, at 30c.@36c. ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork is heavy and drooping. Sales 1,000 bbls., in lots, at $11 45@11 50 for Mess, and $10 12½@$10 25 for Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are less active, at 6½c.@7½c. for Hams, and 4½c.@4¾c. for Shoulders, ℔ ℔. Bacon continues unaltered. Lard continues active and buoyant; sales 2,100 tierces and bbls., at 9½c.@10c. ℔ ℔. Beef is unchanged; sales 100 bbls., at $14@$14 75 for Extra Mess, and $12 75@$13 75 for Plain Mess, ℔ bbl.; Prime Mess, $20@$21 50 ℔ tc. Beef Hams, $14 75@$16 ℔ bbl. Butter is active and firm, at 12c.@16c. for poor to very choice Western, and 15c.@20c. for common to choice State, ℔ ℔. Cheese continues in brisk request, at 7c.@9½c. ℔ ℔.

RICE—Sales 800 bags East India, part at $6 62½@$6 75 ℔ 100 ℔s.

SUGARS—Are even brisker and dearer. Sales 4,300 hhds., including New-Orleans at 9c.@11c., Cuba at 8½c.@9½c., and English Island at 8½c.@9¾c. ℔ ℔.

SKINS—Deer have been more active, the recent arrivals of Para and Central American having been closed out on private terms—understood to be at a slight concession from late asking rates. Goat have been quiet; holders of Mexican remain firm. The supply is only moderate, with slight prospective receipts. 50 bales Curacoa sold at 30c.@32c. ℔ ℔., 6 months.

TALLOW—Sales, 80,000 ℔s. at 10½c. ℔ ℔.

TOBACCO—Kentucky is in good demand principally for home trade, and prices are firm. Sales, 677 hhds. Kentucky at 13c.@25c.; and 140 cases Seed Leaf at 11c.@14c. ℔ ℔.

WHISKY—Sales, to-day, 500 bbls., in lots, at 33c.@33½c. ℔ gallon.

WOOL—Business has been much less active during the past week, as manufacturers have been reluctant to pay asking prices, but holders have manifested no disposition to make any important concessions. The week's sales include 125,000 lbs., Domestic Fleece and Pulled, at from 52c.@65c.; and some 2,600 bales Foreign, of various kinds, on terms not disclosed. In Boston, sales have been made of 150,000 ℔s. Domestic Fleece and Pulled, at from 58c.@65c. ℔ ℔., as to quality, including fine, medium, and coarse grades; 20,000 ℔s. Spanish and 567 bales Mediterranean, South American, and Cape, at quoted prices. JOHN L. BOWES & BROTHER'S Liverpool Circular, of Sept. 13, reports the Wool market as follows;—"Last month the Wool market in England became more animated, and prices began to harden. Large operations in Mestizo and African for export to the United States were entered into on the Continent, where considerable dullness prevailed. More recently business has been active, and is becoming excited, and present prices are 5@20 ℔ cent. higher than the rates current a month ago, the greatest advance being on coarse kinds. The enormous rise in the value of fibrous articles, such as cotton, jute, flax, and hemp, has drawn the attention of speculators to Wool, and to-day's market closes very strong; prices irregular, but tending upward. Trade in our woolen and worsted manufacturing districts is large and healthy. The total stock of fine Wools is moderate, and of medium and coarse kinds decidedly light. The London auction sales of 105,000 bales Australian and Cape closed 6th inst. with great firmness, prices on the last two days being 1d. to 2d. ℔ ℔. higher than at the middle of the series, in consequence of speculation; a small quantity of East India and other coarse Wool offered there realized an advance of 1d. to 1½d. ℔ ℔. At Havre and Antwerp speculators have turned their attention to Mestizo, and prices must be quoted ½d. to ¾d. ℔ ℔. higher. In England purchases have been made to a considerable extent for export to the United States, embracing unwashed Cape at 8½d. to 11d.; Mestizo, 8½d. to 9d; washed Cordova, 10½d. to 12d; washed Smyrna and Turkey, at 11½d. to 12d. for white, and 8½d. to 10½d. grey and black; black Portuguese 9½d. to 11½d.; Donskoi, white, 11d. to 12d., grey, 8½d. to 9½d.; washed Mogadore, 11½d. to 12d., unwashed do. 9d.; sandy African, unwashed, 6d. to 7d.; Turkey bedding, 3½d. to 8d; fine Noils, 14d. to 22d.; Donskoi white Noils, 10d. to 11d., colored do. 8½d. to 10d.; inferior Scotch Noils, 7½d. to 8½d.; Irish fleeces, 19½d. to 20½d.; Welsh fleeces, 15d. to 17½d.; South Down, 18½d. to 20½d.; extract, 5d. to 7d. Good Turkey, Smyrna, and Mogadore are now held at 13½d. to 14½d.; Taganrog Donskoi white fleece, 13d. to 14d. The following public sales are expected to take place, viz.; Antwerp, 8,000 bales River Plate, end of September, or early in October. Liverpool, 18,000 bales East India, besides other medium and coarse Wools, middle of October. London, 50,000 bales Australian and Cape, early in November."

FREIGHTS—Business has been rather heavier, to-day, at our reduced quotations: For Liverpool—Flour, at 2s.6d.@2s. 9d. ℔ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 11d.@11½d. Corn, 10½d.@10¾d. ℔ bushel. Beef, 7s. ℔ tce.; Pork, 4s. 6d ℔ bbl.; Cotton, 5-16d.@⅜d. ℔ ℔.; Bacon and Lard, 37s. 6d.; Butter and Cheese, 40s.; Tobacco, 40s.; Tallow and Oil Cake, 35s.; ℔ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s. 6d. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 11½d.@12½d. ℔ bushel; Pork, 5s. ℔ bbl.; Beef, 7s. ℔ tce.; Bacon and Lard 40s.@42s. 6d. Butter and Cheese, 45s.; Oil, 42s. 6d. ℔ ton. For London—Flour at 3s. 4½d.@3s. 6d. ℔ bbl.; Grain at 11½d.@12d. ℔ bush.; Pork, 5s. ℔ bbl.; Beef, 7s. 6d. ℔ tce.; Butter and Cheese, 47s. 6d.@50s.; Bacon and Lard, 42s. 6d.@45s.; Tallow and Oil Cake, at 37s. 6d.@40s. ℔ ton. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: A Bremen bark, 260 tons, to Bristol, Eng., 12,000 bushels Wheat at 13½d.; a British bark, 637 tons, to Londonderry, 35,000 Wheat, 12½d.; another, if to Bristol 35s., or if to London 35s. 6d.; an American bark, 537 tons, to Londonderry, 37,000 Grain, 37s. 6d. ℔ ton, shipper's bags; one of 350 tons, to Lisbon, 14,000 Wheat, 14d., shipper's bags; one of 375 tons, to Pernambuco and back, $1 60 ℔ bbl.; a Br. schr. 132 tons, to Spanish Main and back, $1,600; a Br. brig, 1,600 bbls., to Jamaica and back, $1,700; a bark, 277 tons, from Philadelphia to Barbados, $1 ℔ bbl.; a schr., 234 tons, to Cardenas, $2,000; a Br. brig, 377 tons, to Havana, $3,900; a Br. ship, 419 tons, Grain, to Cork, for orders; a bark, 391 tons, Sicily to New-York, and a ship, 849 tons, to Valparaiso and Callao, on private terms.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 17
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Sept. 20
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 24
City of Washington	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 24
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 27
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 1
City of New-York	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 1
Africa	Liverpool	Boston	Oct. 4
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 8
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 11
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	Oct. 18
Scotia	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 25
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 18

FROM AMERICA.

Borussia	New-York	Southampton	Sept. 20
Edinburgh	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 27
Bohemian	Quebec	Liverpool	Sept. 27
New-York	New-York	Southampton	Sept. 27
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Oct. 1
Etna	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 4
Scotia	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 8
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 11
Borussia	New-York	Southampton	Oct. 14
Saxonia	New-York	Southampton	Oct. 18
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 25
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 22

Departure of European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamships *Edinburgh* and *New-York* will close at the New-York Post-office on Saturday, at 10½ A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North Mails close at ... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ... 5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad) ... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at 5 A. M., 2 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 6½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS, COMMON COUNCIL.

The following resolution, offered by Alderman Froment, and referred to the Committee on National Affairs, will be considered before the Committee on TUESDAY, Sept. 30, 1862, at 2 o'clock, P. M., in the Chamber of the Board of Councilmen:

Resolved, That the Committee on National Affairs be and are hereby instructed to confer with the Military Authorities and others, to devise a plan for the promotion of Military organizations in the several Wards of the City, and that they be also instructed to inquire as to the propriety of making an appropriation of Five Hundred Thousand Dollars for the purchase of arms, that we may be prepared to protect the lives and property of our citizens in any emergency.

The Committee trust to receive a prompt response on the part of our citizens, to the proper discussion of a matter, so highly beneficial at this time.

TERENCE FARLEY, Chairman.

ALEX. H. KEECH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CLERK OF COMMON COUNCIL, No. 8 CITY HALL, NEW-YORK, Sept. 27, 1862.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN, held this day, the following communication was received from the Counsel to the Corporation; whereupon it was

Ordered, That the same be received and published in all the Corporation and daily papers, and the Sunday *Herald*.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk of Common Council.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, LAW DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COUNSEL TO THE CORPORATION, Sept. 20, 1862.

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen:

GENTLEMEN: I have received your resolution, as follows:

"*Resolved*, That the Counsel to the Corporation be and he is hereby requested to communicate to the Board of Aldermen whether, the Board of Aldermen having removed the Street Commissioner and the Deputy or Acting Street Commissioner from office, there is any person who can discharge the duties of Street Commissioner until the office shall be filled by an appointment made by the Mayor, with the advice and consent of the Board of Aldermen, as provided in section nineteen of the amended Charter of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven."

As both the Street Commissioner and Deputy or Acting Street Commissioner have been removed, it follows, of course, that there is no person who can discharge the duties of the office of Street Commissioner. The office is now vacant, and must remain so until an officer is appointed by the Mayor, with the advice and consent of the Board of Aldermen, in pursuance of the nineteenth section of the Charter of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven. Respectfully submitted.

GREENE C. BRONSON.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

A GREAT BARGAIN.—FOR SALE, IN THE City of Rochester, N. Y., eight acres of the best land in the county, containing three thousand fruit trees, consisting of pears, apples, peaches, plums, cherries, apricots, a grapery, and every variety of small fruits. A first-class cottage house with seven rooms on first floor, besides bath-room, pantry and closets, with four lodging-rooms on second story. A good barn, carriage-house, ice-house and sheds; a good well, three cisterns, all well built.

The above land lies within one and a half miles of the Post-office, with sidewalks to the door. The above property will be sold for $10,000. Inquire of LEWIS BURTIS, on the premises, Genesee-st., Rochester, N. Y.

FOR SALE, OR TO LET.—A VERY NEAT COTTAGE HOUSE (Gothic,) containing 8 rooms, marble mantles, gas, water, &c. Lot 25 by 200, situated in 9th-st., near 5th av., Brooklyn. The Coney Island cars, also the 5th-av. cars, pass the door every ten minutes. Inquire of MR. WELLS, the second house from 5th-av. in 9th-st., or of S. WRIGHT, Brooklyn Tannery, No. 220 Gold-st., near Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—About half an hour's ride from the City by rail—a dozen railway and steamboat communications daily—three acres, beautifully situated and laid out; large and splendid double house, replete with every convenience; six massive columns in front; gas lights in street and house; carriage-house, etc. Will be sold for half its value, mostly on credit, or exchanged for City or Brooklyn property. Also, horses, carriages, and furniture can be had if desired. This is a rare opportunity to unite health, convenience, and freedom from taxation. Apply to or address C. H. STEWART, Esq., No. 5 New-st.

FOR SALE, AT NEWTOWN, L. I.—THE country residence of the late William Swan—situated on the Newtown plank-road, about half a mile from Newtown village and three and a half miles from Williamsburgh, with about seven acres of land, on which is a double, two story frame house, barn and other outbuildings; Williamsburgh stages pass the door every hour. For particulars, terms, &c., inquire of S. S. RIKER, No. 150 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY PLACE, FINELY situated on the Shell Road, near the village of Newtown, L. I., consisting of 14 acres of first-rate land, with a good house thereon, containing 8 rooms, with kitchen in the rear. For full particulars, apply to WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 1,275 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 43 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

WANTED—A FARM OR COUNTRY RESIDENCE within thirty miles of the City, in exchange for a house and lot in 16th-st., near Union-square. Address, with full particulars, C. ENGMAN, Box No. 1,394 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—WITHIN AN HOUR OF THE CITY, (New-Jersey preferred,) a small house, with five or ten acres of improved land attached; terms must be easy. Address, with full particulars as to location, house, price, &c., A. V. DAY, Station E, New-York City.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

TO LET—THE FOLLOWING HOUSES; NO. 328 West 24th-st., two-story brick cottage; No. — 14th-st., four-story, high stoop, between Eighth and Ninth avs. No. 134 East 25th-st., three-story house; No. 159 West 38th-st., four-story, English basement; large store cor. Broadway and 42d-st., under the Broadway Hotel; No. 197 Third-av., three-story house and store. J. & W. DENHAM, Eighth-av., cor. 16th-st., from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th and 25th sts. Light rooms and 1,000-horse power. SAM'L LEGGETT, Sup't.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—NEAR Union-square, in 17th-st., to a private family only; house first class, 4 stories, 25 by 60 feet; modern and well furnished. Address W. C., Box No. 265 Post-office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED IN BROOKLYN.—A SMALL COTTAGE house within 15 minutes' walk of one of the ferries. A new house preferred. Address, stating location and terms, HAVILAND, Box No. 2,307 New-York Post-office.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—BY A private family, for the Winter months, between 12th and 23d sts., and 4th and 7th avs. Address Box No. 3,362, Post-office.

WANTED—A PLAINLY FURNISHED THREE-story house, with modern improvements, between 15th and 30th sts. 2d and 3d avs. Rent must be moderate. Address H. E., Esopus, N. Y.

WANTED—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED houses, to rent for six months or longer, by HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., near Broadway.

PROPOSALS.

HEADQUARTERS SUPERINTENDENT General Recruiting Service New-York State Volunteers, Mustering and Disbursing Officer, No. 562 Broadway, Albany, N. Y., Sept. 20, 1862.

PROPOSALS CONCERNING SUBSISTENCE FOR DRAFTED MILITIA.

The following places are hereby designated as rendezvous for the drafted militia of the State of New-York, viz.

PLATTSBURGH—For the Counties of Clinton, St. Lawrence, Warren, Essex, Franklin, Hamilton, Jefferson, Lewis and Herkimer.

ALBANY—For the Counties of Albany, Delaware, Otsego, Schoharie, Green, Schenectady, Montgomery, Columbia, Rensselaer, Washington, Fulton, Saratoga, Oneida and Dutchess.

ELMIRA—For the Counties of Broome, Tioga, Oswego, Chenango, Cortland, Tompkins, Chemung, Wayne, Onondaga, Cayuga, Seneca, Ontario, Steuben, Schuyler, Madison and Yates.

EAST NEW-YORK, OR LONG ISLAND—For New-York City and County, and the Counties of Kings, Queens, Suffolk, Richmond, Westchester, Rockland, Putnam, Orange, Ulster and Sullivan.

BUFFALO—For the Counties of Alleghany, Wyoming, Livingston, Monroe, Orleans, Genesee, Niagara, Erie, Cattaraugus and Chatauqua.

Proposals will be received at this office, until Friday, 12 o'clock, M., 3d day of October, 1862, for supplying the Drafted Militia of the State of New-York, with subsistence at the Camps or Stations before enumerated.

The subsistence is to consist of uncooked rations—the raw rations—which consists of the following, to wit:

Three-fourths of a pound of pork or bacon, or, one and one-fourth pounds of fresh or salt beef; twenty-two ounces of bread or flour, or, one pound of hard bread, or, one and one-fourth pounds of corn-meal; and at the rate to every one hundred rations, of eight quarts of beans or peas, and ten pounds of rice or hominy; ten pounds of green coffee, or, eight pounds of roasted or ground coffee, or, one and one-half pounds of tea; fifteen pounds of sugar; four quarts of vinegar; one pound of sperm candles, or, one and one-fourth pounds of adamantine candles, or one and one-half pounds of tallow candles; four pounds of soap and two quarts of salt.

In addition to the foregoing, twice per week, one gallon of molasses per one hundred rations and thrice per week an issue of potatoes, at the rate of one pound per man.

When beans, peas, rice, hominy, or potatoes cannot be issued in the proportion given above, an equivalent in value shall be issued in some other proper food.

Dessicated potatoes or dessicated mixed vegetables, at the rate per one hundred rations of one hundred and fifty ounces of the former, or one hundred ounces of the latter, may be substituted for beans, peas, rice, hominy, or fresh potatoes, when these articles cannot be issued: or they may be issued at the foregoing rate twice per week, in lieu of beans or peas, or in lieu of rice or hominy, upon the requisition of the officer commanding the depot; fresh beef may be issued as often as the commanding officer may require it, when practicable, in place of salt meat.

Each bid will be indorsed, "Subsistence for Drafted Militia."

Good and ample security will be required. It will not be obligatory to receive the lowest bid.

J. T. SPRAGUE, Major 1st Infantry U. S. A. Superintendent and Mustering and Disbursing Officer.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER, No. 39 PARK-ROW, TIMES BUILDING, NEW-YORK.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until 12½ P. M. of WEDNESDAY, October 1, 1862, for each of the following works, viz.:

For building house for Hose Company number Twelve.

Repairs and alterations to house of Engine Company number Forty-three.

Building house for Engine Company number Thirty-four.

Repairs and alterations to house of Engine Company number Four.

Alterations and additions to house of Engine Company number Fifty-one.

Building house for Engine Company number Thirty-two.

Building house for Hose Company number Forty-one.

Extending Piers Thirty and Thirty-one, North River, to the exterior line established by the Harbor Commissioners.

Dredging slip between Piers numbers Nineteen and Twenty, North River.

Dredging Governeur slip, East River.

Proposals must be directed to the Street Commissioner, who reserves the right to reject all the estimates offered, if he deems it for the interest of the Corporation.

Bidders are requested to write out the amount of their bids, in addition to inserting the same in figures.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.

Dated Street Department, New-York, September 17, 1862.

SHEPHERD F. KNAPP, Street Commissioner.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, Sept. 20, 1862.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the bid may be offered, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of Friday, Oct. 3, 1862, at which hour the bids will be opened and the contracts awarded for the following improvements, to wit:

Sewer in Third-avenue, from Sixty-ninth to Seventy-third-street, with a lateral branch in Seventy-first-street, terminating forty feet east of Fourth-avenue; and also,

Sewer in Fifty-seventh-street, from sewer in Lexington-avenue to a point one hundred feet west of Third-avenue; and also,

Cross-walks in Ninth-avenue, from Fifty-third to Sixty-third-street.

Blank forms for the bids, and all necessary information, can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
THOS. B. TAPPEN,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

ENAMELED ROSEWOOD, WALNUT AND EBONY CHAMBER SETTS, a surplus stock, at cost, by DE GRAAF & TAYLOR, at No. 87 Bowery.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY SEPT. 29, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS per year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

ANY person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S—THE LOVE CHASE.

WINTER GARDEN—HAMLET.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—KING LEAR.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—BRILLIANTLY COLORED TROPICAL FISH, and other Curiosities, at all hours—CAUTHERLEY, THE CARD-DRAWER; Or, MURDER WILL OUT, Afternoon and Evening.

WIXON'S CREMORNE GARDEN—THE WIZARD SKIFF.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—HALL OF MINSTRELSY—No. 585 Broadway. THE MISCHIEVOUS MONKEY.

BANVARD'S PAINTING OF THE MISSISSIPPI—IN PEACE AND IN WAR—Opposite City Hall, Brooklyn.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Our most reliable information from the Upper Potomac indicates that the bulk of the rebel force is at Winchester, which place is designed both as a base and a nucleus of operations; and the statements to the effect that the rebels are still in force on the south bank of the Potomac probably arise from the fact that they are keeping sufficient men in the vicinity to dispute the crossing of the forces—they undoubtedly wishing to detain our army on the north back of the river, while fearing a movement to cut off their communications with Richmond. That this fear is well grounded will be gathered from our correspondence this morning.

One of our special correspondents with the Army of the Potomac sends us the results of the reconnoissances across the Potomac on Thursday. One party of our cavalry went on the road to Charlestown, in the direction of Winchester, and another on the road to Martinsburgh. Still another crossed the river at Mercerville, and went to Harpersabbletown. The road from Harper's Ferry to Shepherdstown, about half way to Martinsburgh, was found to be open. The rebel vedettes were discovered at Shepherdstown, but withdrew as our forces approached. Over thirty rebels were captured about a mile and a half back of Shepherdstown, including Lieut. Col. LEE, of the Thirty-third Virginia, and a lieutenant of cavalry. The enemy appeared to be in considerable force on the Western bank of the Opequan creek, a stream which divides Frederick from Berkely county, and empties into the Potomac several miles above Harper's Ferry.

A dispatch from Springfield, Mo., dated Friday, informs us that a portion of the rebel army, under HINDMAN and RAINS, is now at the Granby Mines, in Newton County, near the State line. This rebel force is said to number about 12,000—a motley crowd, some of them well armed, but most of them bearing such weapons as could be gathered throughout Arkansas. Gen. SCHOFIELD, who now commands the National army of Missouri in the field, is preparing to march against them, and there is every reason to believe he will be successful, as his force is composed of the best troops in the State.

Gen. MORGAN, it seems, has not evacuated Cumberland Gap. The Louisville *Democrat* says of the report: "Gen. MORGAN'S instructions were imperative, as we learn, to hold the Gap at all hazards. We further learn that the recapture of Richmond, Ky., which is a certainty, was made by Gen. DE COURCEY, and not Gen. MORGAN, as at first reported. The same courier who brought the news of Gen. DE COURCEY'S movements, also stated that Gen. MORGAN was still at the Gap, in sufficient force to hold it against any army Gen. STEVENSON or any other rebel General can bring to bear on it. He has abundant supplies to last him for weeks, and is in no danger whatever."

The Louisville *Democrat*, of Sept. 25, says: "There was some slight skirmishing yesterday morning in the vicinity of Elizabethtown, between our advance forces and the rebels, but there was no fight of any importance. Skeletons of two companies, which were organizing in Hardin County, to join BRAGG, were captured yesterday and brought to this city last evening. We learned at a late hour last night that a brisk little fight occurred yesterday forenoon between the advance of BUELL'S army and BRAGG'S rear guard, in which our forces were victorious, but we did not learn any particulars."

By the arrival of the steamship *Matanzas* at this port, we receive advices from New-Orleans to the 20th inst. Matters appear to be progressing there very quietly, and the health of the city continues remarkably good. Gen. BUTLER had issued an order forbidding the transfer of property, or rights of property,—real, mixed, personal or incorporeal—except necessary food, medicine and clothing, either by way of sale, gift, pledge, payment, lease or loan, by any inhabitant of the Department who has not returned to his or her allegiance to the United States—the person transferring and the person receiving to be punished by fine or imprisonment, or both. All registers of transfer of certificates of stock or shares in any incorporated or joint stock company or association, in which such person has any interest, are likewise forbidden. Col. JACK HAMILTON, of TEXAS, had arrived in the city, and had delivered a stirring address before the Union Association at Lyceum Hall.

The United States steam transport *Mary A. Boardman*, Capt. WEIR, arrived at this port yesterday morning, bringing advices from Pensacola to Sept. 17, and Key West Sept. 20. The health of the troops and squadron was good. Nothing of interest had transpired since our last advices by the *Connecticut*. At Key West the sickness on shore had abated, but there was no improvement among the shipping. The following war vessels were at Pensacola: United States frigates *Hartford*, *Brooklyn*, *Potomac*, *Susquehanna*, *St. Jago*, and three mortarboats. The sloop-of-War *St. Lawrence*, gunboat *Huntsville* and schooner *Wanderer* were at Key West.

A dispatch from Gen. POPE to Gen. HALLECK, from St. Paul, Minnesota, dated the 26th, announces a sharp engagement between the forces under Col. SIBLEY and the Sioux, near Yellow Medicine. The Indians were defeated with a loss of thirty killed and many wounded. Col. SIBLEY'S loss was five killed and thirty-four wounded.

Gen. WADSWORTH, who recently received the nomination of the Union Convention for Governor of this State, was serenaded Saturday night at his residence in Washington, of which place he is at present the Military Governor. A great crowd was present, and in response to urgent calls the General appeared and made a speech, in which he clearly defined his position with reference to the war for putting down the rebellion. A special report of his speech, received by telegraph, will be found in our columns this morning.

The hospital steamer *Daniel Webster* arrived at this port Saturday night from Washington, having on board 589 sick and wounded soldiers.

GENERAL NEWS.

The steamship *Anglo-Saxon* passed Cape Race early on Saturday morning, with advices from Europe five days later, and the *City of Baltimore* arrived here yesterday, with mails to the 18th. A summary of the news, which is of little importance, is given elsewhere. A Paris correspondent believes Count MERCIER has been ordered by the French Government to make a conciliatory attempt to put a stop to the war in America for the sake of humanity. The *Times'* Paris correspondent says NAPOLEON will undoubtly favor the recognition of the Southern Confederacy, and is anxious the English Government should adopt a similar course. The excitement in the jute and hemp market had subsided. There is nothing new as regards the Roman question. GARIBALDI'S health is said to be rather worse. The Polish nobles at Warsaw have adopted an address offensive to the Government. The sales of Cotton for the week amounted to 24,000 bales, the market being irregular, with a decline on all descriptions. Breadstuffs were irregular, and Provisions were quiet but firm. Consols were quoted at 93¼@93¾ for money. American securities were quiet.

A collision occurred on Saturday evening on the Camden and Amboy Railroad, resulting in a smash of locomotives and cars, but no loss of life. The Southern mail was delayed by the accident.

The Board of Aldermen Saturday removed from office Mr. AUGUSTUS F. PURDY, Deputy Street Commissioner, who, since the removal of Mr. KNAPP, has been the acting head of the department. The reason given for the removal by the mover of the resolution, Ald. WALSH, was that Mr. PURDY had refused to recognize the removal of Mr. KNAPP, and still permitted him to act as Street Commissioner. The Morning Session of the Board was adjourned until 5 P. M., when the opinion of Corporation Counsel, BRONSON, was received, confirming the removal. The employes of the office are to remain as before until the appointment of Mr. KNAPP'S successor. A resolution extending the operation of the $50 bounty ordinance until October 9, was adopted.

The St. Louis *Republican* of Sept. 24 announces the departure of Gen. HARNEY from that city for Washington, under orders. It is hinted that he is to reorganize the cavalry forces.

The French steam-frigate *Finistère*, Commander BERTIER, from Vera Cruz on the 3d inst. and Havana on the 16th, arrived here Saturday. She mounts 4 guns, has engines of 260 horse-power, and has a crew of 265 men. She has been employed transporting troops from Brest to Vera Cruz.

At the close of Saturday's business in Stocks, the highest speculative excitement of the week was renewed, and prices for the Railways advanced. Gold, 121¼. Exchange, 133 ₱ cent.

An active business was reported in Breadstuffs, on Saturday, at firmer prices. Lard, Sugars and Rio Coffee were also freely purchased at buoyant rates. Pork, Beef, Hides, Oils, Metals, Seeds, Spices, and Naval Stores, were lightly dealt in. Cotton was depressed and unsettled. A moderate inquiry prevailed for Hops, Candles, Dyewoods, Laths, Molasses, and Whisky. Wool was less active. The Freight market exhibited less firmness.

Gen. Wadsworth and the State Election.

Gen. WADSWORTH hits the nail exactly on the head when he assumes that he has been nominated for Governor because he is believed to be *in earnest* about crushing the rebellion. The men who made him a candidate do "believe that the rebellion *can* be crushed—that it *ought* to be crushed, and that it *shall* be crushed." They do intend that this country shall be held together,—that there shall be no dismemberment, no destruction of its integrity,—and they are ready to spend their last dollar and to shed the last drop of their blood in their effort to save it from destruction.

Gen. WADSWORTH was nominated because, more conspicuously perhaps than any other man, he has insisted from the very beginning on the ability of the Government to crush the rebellion, and on the folly of waiting for it to gain strength before dealing it the fatal blow. He has been for the most active, the most vigorous, the most rapid movements from the outset. He has opposed, openly and boldly, the policy of delay which has characterized the war thus far, and which has led to unsatisfactory and disastrous results. He has opposed the defensive policy by which the Government has sought hitherto to deal with the rebellion. He has been for attacking it boldly, swiftly, and by the use of all the means and agencies of civilized warfare. And his nomination, by the unanimous and enthusiastic voice of the largest and most influential Convention ever held in this State, proves conclusively that the loyal, earnest Union men of New-York agree with him thoroughly and heartily in this particular.

Gen. WADSWORTH hits the nail on the head with equal precision when he defines the relations of this war to Slavery. The rebellion has been started by a slave-holding aristocracy—and it would be a crime as well as a folly to suppose that we can put down the rebellion and save its authors or the system which is at once the basis of their power and the stimulant to their crime. Tenderness for Slavery is tenderness for rebellion, and a policy which insists on preserving Slavery is actually in sympathy with the rebellion itself. This rebel aristocracy must perish, or it will destroy the Government. It must conquer or we must conquer. There is no room for compromise, no ground for conciliation, no possible chance for half-way measures. We must crush that aristocracy, as a dominant political power, or it will crush the Government and destroy the Republic. The two cannot exist together on their present footing. Their mutual pretensions are hostile and incompatible. If we are to keep this a free, independent, democratic Republic, we must crush forever that selfish Slaveholding aristocracy which threatens its destruction.

The people of this State will sympathize thoroughly and heartily with Gen. WADSWORTH'S earnest appeal to the Government for a more vigorous, determined and successful prosecution of the war. They agree with him, that it is not enough to compensate for all the losses of the war, for the thousands of lives and millions of money it has cost already, that we *are safe* on this side of the Potomac. This is not putting down the rebellion—it is barely saving ourselves from being put down by it. It is not the attitude which the Government should assume toward it, and we echo heartily the appeal which Gen. WADSWORTH makes to the Government, to redeem, promptly and effectively, its "most solemn and repeated assurances, that the war will be prosecuted *with the utmost military energy*, and that all the means, agencies and appliances of honorable war will be availed of to carry it on and bring this struggle to an end." In common with the whole country, we hail with cordial rejoicing the recent indications of a new and more energetic policy on the part of the Government. We rejoice to perceive that we are likely to have greater unity of councils and of action, in the cabinet and the field—that the prosecution of the war will no longer be a mere series of experiments, but proceed upon some settled and deliberate plan; and that we may reasonably look for more concentrated vigor, and for results more nearly in harmony with the just expectations of the public. The people everywhere hail every indication of this kind with hearty satisfaction, and no more striking evidence of the temper of this State on the subject could be given than is afforded in the nomination of Mr. WADSWORTH.

We are quite willing to test the sentiment of New-York on the issue thus distinctly made between WADSWORTH and SEYMOUR. As between the two, we do not see how any truly loyal man,—any man who desires the vigorous prosecution of the war, the forcible suppression of the rebellion and the consequent restoration of the Union,—can hesitate for a single moment. Gov. SEYMOUR'S position is that of thinly disguised sympathy with the rebels, and of open and undisguised hostility to the Government. He calls upon the people of the State to sustain him in this position. The effect of his election would be to discourage every loyal man, and to stimulate to renewed activity the rebel Government. Richmond would blaze with illuminations over such a victory, and JEFF. DAVIS could well afford to appoint a fresh day of thanksgiving when he should hear of SEYMOUR'S success. We do not permit ourselves so far to distrust the people of this State as to deem such a result possible.

Is the Government About to Authorize Privateering?

We reproduce in another column an article from the London *Shipping Gazette*, commenting on an official document in the Newfoundland *Royal Gazette*, from which it appears that the Governor of Newfoundland has received a dispatch from the Duke of Newcastle, Her Majesty's Colonial Secretary, dated Aug. 1, intimating that Earl RUSSELL "had been informed by the American Minister in London that it is the intention of the United States Government *to issue letters-of-marque, with a view of checking the hostilities carried on by Southern privateers against United States commerce.*"

The London journal expresses a very natural surprise that information so intimately concerning the carrying trade of Great Britain should have been left to find its way to England from Newfoundland, instead of appearing in the Government organ in London. But, still more strangely, the document in question, published in the colonial journal above mentioned, failed to be noticed at the time by any American newspaper, and thus it happens that this important act of our own Government first reaches us from Newfoundland, *viâ* London!

Odd though the circumbendibus be through which the news comes, there is no room to doubt the genuineness of the intelligence itself, in so far that Mr. ADAMS had been instructed to notify Earl RUSSELL of the intention of our Government to issue letters-of-marque to privateers. It is somewhat puzzling, however, that while this notification appears to have been made to the British Government in the month of July, the Administration has, during the intervening three months, taken no steps to give effect to the policy thus proclaimed. Whether this indicates that they have, in the meantime, seen fit to abandon the project, or whether we may yet look for a proclamation calling this arm of naval warfare into requisition, is, of course, in the absence of any official information, purely a matter of conjecture. In the meanwhile, it is worth considering what call there may be for the adoption, at the present time, of privateering, and how the measure is likely to affect the war and our foreign relations.

The dispatch of the Duke of Newcastle assigns as a reason for the adoption of this measure, the desire on the part of the American Government to "check the hostilities carried on by Southern privateers against United States commerce." We can scarcely think this is the *only* motive that prompts the issuance of letters-of-marque. The time has gone by when our commerce has much to fear from rebel privateers, and if the measure was intended purely to operate against them, it should have been adopted a year ago, when the *Sumter*, *Nashville*, etc., were hunting our merchantmen through the West India waters, and burning them within sight of the British coast. But now that these redoubtable craft have been all either destroyed or driven off the sea, it seems an anachronism to assert that we need to call on this extraordinary protection against an enemy that no longer exists. It is true the rebel Government is making desperate efforts to create a new navy. The *Alabama*, which we announced as having left Liverpool two or three weeks ago, and the *Oreto*, which lately succeeded in running the blockade at Mobile, are the first instalments of the new flock of privateers. But it will surely not be claimed that our Navy proper is not sufficient to cope with these adversaries. It would be humiliating, indeed, to think that our immense marine, aided by a fleet of iron-clads unmatched in the world, were unequal to the task of disposing of all the privateers the rebels can either build or buy.

There is but one other object which the licensing of private armed vessels can aim to effect—namely, to assist in maintaining the blockade, and to coöperate in effecting captures. It may be urged that the contraband trade, especially that from British ports, has assumed such enormous proportions that all our naval force proves insufficient to the task of preventing the rebels from constantly receiving aid and comfort. The British interpretation of neutrality does not pretend to put any check to the fitting out of ships and military supplies for the rebels, which is constantly going on in British ports, and to the repeated remonstrance of Mr. SEWARD, the constant reply of Earl RUSSELL is: "Why don't your cruisers catch them, then?" It would certainly be possible to catch a great many more of them than our navy seems to succeed in doing, should we reinforce it by the hundreds of privateers which the proposed license and the prospect of rich booty would call out; and if there were no counter-considerations that outweigh all the advantages we would be likely to derive from the adoption of this policy, nothing would seem more proper than forthwith to summon to our aid our time-honored "police of the seas."

There are, to our apprehension, very grave considerations of this kind, and we trust the Government will give them their due weight before resorting to the proposed issuance of letters-of-marque. Privateers are notoriously difficult to keep within the bounds of law, and the inducements to overstep those bounds would, in the present case, be as great as it is possible to conceive. It is not as though we had an enemy's commerce, carried in the enemy's vessels, on which to prey—the commerce in this instance is mainly in *neutral* bottoms; and the occasions of collision and the acts of injustice, voluntary and involuntary, would, we fear, be almost infinite. If it did not in the end plunge us into a war with one or more European Powers, it would at least be certain to keep us in perpetual hot water, and would probably be soon found to be more trouble than it is worth.

As to our *right* to employ privateering, that is unquestionable, and will not be questioned by any European Government. Mr. SEWARD, it is true, offered, at the beginning of the war, to assent to the Treaty of Paris, by which privateering is abolished; but as England would not accept the offered adhesion, this arm remains as before available whenever we wish to use it. It is merely a question of expediency whether we shall employ it or not. In the case of a war with a great commercial Power, it would undoubtedly be of prodigious advantage to us; but we doubt that in the present case we could turn it to any account that a vigorous use of our proper naval force would not accomplish still better. We shall be glad to interpret the long pause that has followed the notification of the proposed employment of privateers as a tacit abandonment, at least for the present, of the policy.

Hope for the Democracy—An Offer of Mercy from the South.

It is evident that the good people who put their faith in HORATIO SEYMOUR, and shudder at the prospect of an American nationality purged of Slavery, have been not a little cast down and disquieted by the recent apparent progress of the rebel arms. Having settled it to their own satisfaction that the armies of the Confederates are everywhere practically in the ascendant, and that the safety of Washington depends upon keeping Gen. MCCLELLAN chained, with all the men whom we can muster, in a condition of masterly inactivity and leisurely observation, the estimable "Conservatives" have been sedulously fretting about their fears of the terrible consequences likely to be visited upon the loyal States if we do not make haste to propitiate the victorious South. Conquest of the seceded States being impossible, in their judgment, the time, they think, has come for averting the alternative conquest of the loyal States, by a frank and immediate surrender. Should we now go back into the presence of President DAVIS, like the burgesses of Calais before EDWARD III., with ropes about our necks, and walking upon our knees, it is just possible, they opine, that we might be forgiven, the Union reconstructed on a basis of general acquiescence in all Southern demands, Mr. LINCOLN and Mr. HAMLIN be pensioned off with liberty to reside in Liberia or Chiriqui, and FERNANDO WOOD be sent out as Minister to England or France, *vice* ADAMS or DAYTON, banished to Hayti for life, and MASON or SLIDELL recalled for domestic promotion. Should we, however, prove obstinate at this crisis; should we elect State Governors who prefer liberty and the nation's life with war, to peace with National death and Slavery, and in a general way aid and abet President LINCOLN in his efforts at emancipation, then it is not easy to say what may happen to us—to what extremities of vengeance the outraged Confederates may proceed, or what dire chastisement a banded Europe will desire for a people so infatuated and so insolent as to think their National existence a thing worth fighting for.

It must be owned that up to a very recent date the rebels have maintained toward us a front so fierce, truculent and unsparing, as hardly to justify the confidence of Mr. SEYMOUR and his party in their placability and mercy. They have indicated no disposition to mitigate to us the horrors of our position, or to soften for us the rigors of war. Not content with asserting their own independence, they have loudly clamored for the condign punishment of the North and of the West. The keynote of their popular outcry has been that notable utterance of the Richmond *Whig*, that the North was an escaped servant of the South, and needed to be whipped into obedience afresh. It was not to be all of secession to secede, nor the whole of rebellion to rebel. The South, representing the only really stable social order of the continent, was to be charged with the high and holy duty of walloping the radical and revolutionary North into a juster sense of its situation and its destinies. This tone of thought and feeling, it must be admitted, was not highly auspicious for the Northern waiters upon Providence and JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Let them take comfort now. It comes indeed from a quarter to which they can hardly have looked for comfort, to an ex-Union man, and an ancient enemy of that ideal Democrat who now rules the peaceful and patriarchal communities beyond the broad Potomac. Mr. FOOTE of Tennessee is the last man from whom we might have expected words of good omen for the friends of JEFFERSON DAVIS. But these are strange times, and strange conjunctions, on the earth as in the heavens, belong to the dark days of "treasons, stratagems and spoils."

Mr. FOOTE is sorry for the deluded North, and standing with his foot (in a strictly metaphorical way) upon the neck of Yankeedom, he majestically offers peace to the cowed and beaten North. Of course he is magnanimous enough to see that we, being so badly chastised, broken-hearted and humiliated, cannot be expected to ask for the peace which he, in his hour of victory, is generous enough to extend to us. It may surprise, and it ought to arouse the people of the North to see the bland matter-of-fact simplicity with which the utter discomfiture and prostration of our armies and resources is taken for granted by this tender-spirited rebel. If this is the way in which others can see us, or can pretend to see us, do we not owe it to ourselves to shake off instantly the incubus of indecision and inactivity which has permitted so wonderful a hallucination to grow up?

It is a pity that the "Confederate Congress" failed to act upon the suggestions of FOOTE. It might have done a world of good to the cause of the Nation, had his proposition been adopted and Commissioners been sent to us with offers of peace. Their arrival would have brought out the whole mind of the SEYMOUR conservatives, as fire brings out secret letters traced in sympathetic ink. All that these men are dreaming about, of humiliation to the North, of degradation to the National name, of abject submission to slaveholding dictation, would then have flashed into the day.

And when, (as would have been the case) the commissioners of the South, after witnessing all these kotows and genuflexions, had sternly flung back all propositions for restoring the Union on any terms whatever into the faces of the proposers—and had demanded the recognition of their independent slavery-protecting republic, stretching from the Potomac to the Missouri and from the Ohio to the Rio Grande, we should at least have learned with emphasis and point what men among us are prepared at any time to maintain the unity of freedom and of progress in America, and what ones are ready to purchase present exemption from the burdens of war by the sacrafice of all the American future to the demons of disintegration and political chaos, to anarchy at home and impotence abroad.

Push on the Armies!

We hear, with some dismay, hints of Winter quarters—of postponing an advance upon the rebels, and of *training* the 600,000 fresh troops who are rushing to the field of battle. We see intimations that Gen. MCCLELLAN is throwing up substantial earthworks along the Upper Potomac; and, what is still more surprising, we find the policy of delay favored in quarters which have hitherto been the most zealous and emphatic for a prompt and vigorous prosecution of the war. The *Tribune* of Saturday last, for example, says:

"Let, then, our Generals *stand on the defensive*, if that be deemed best, and our *new levies be drilled and exercised throughout the intervening months*, while our new iron-clads are being completed and armed, and our fleets prepared for ascending every Southern river so soon as the Winter rains shall have filled their banks; while the glad tidings speed from Virginia to Texas, and dark faces gleam at furtive midnight meetings, with the knowledge that the President has decreed that the 1st of January next shall shatter forever the chains of four millions of human beings."

This is not the entertainment to which we have been invited! The proclamation of emancipation was not intended to *delay* the war, but to give increased vigor and energy to its prosecution. It is more than ever necessary now that we should push our armies into the heart of the Slaveholding States. Without that the proclamation will be a dead letter. Our armies must be on the spot to enforce it, and to protect those slaves who may take advantage of it—else it will be utterly powerless for good.

We cannot believe that it is any part of the policy of the Government to let our Generals "stand *on the defensive*." We have had too much of that already. We have allowed a rebellion, which always calls for prompt suppression, to put the Government against which it was aimed on the defensive, and to keep it there. That fact of itself was almost equivalent to a triumph. It gave the rebels the prestige of victory, if not its more tangible practical results. It is time the tables were turned. We must resume the offensive; and there is no reason on the face of the earth why we should not do it instantly, and with success. Our new soldiers, according to universal testimony, fight as well as the old troops. In the late engagements they behaved splendidly. There are already in the field 800,000 of them—enough with the other troops to sweep the rebels out of Virginia, and soon to be followed by as many more. The country would hear, with profound regret and some disgust, that this enormous force, eager and ready for the fight, is to be kept on the defensive for any cause whatever.

The sooner our armies move upon the South, the sooner will the President's proclamation begin to take effect;—the sooner will it become necessary for the South to prepare for the new contingency which it opens up,—and the sooner will the country reap the advantages of the more vigorous policy which it indicates.

THE TAX ON PLATE.—Our attention has been called to a somewhat remarkable provision in the seventy-seventh section of the Tax bill. The general impression in the country has been, that under that section every person using gold plate is liable to the tax, and also every person owning more than forty ounces of silver plate. It is claimed, however, that this is not the case. On examination of the bill it will be seen that its plain terms seem to impose the duty only on such owners of plate as also keep a "carriage, yacht, and billiard table."

Should the suggested interpretation of the act prove to be correct, it is not greatly to be regretted. For there is little probability that the National revenue will suffer, as the small amount which, in a nation of simple republican habits, could be yielded by the low rate of duty imposed, could scarcely pay for collection; while the domiciliary visitation and needful inspection, however carefully conducted on the part of the tax-assessors, could scarcely have prevented, on the one hand, numerous evasions of the tax, and on the other, a certain amount of odium among the people.

RUSSIA AND THE INTERVENTION RUMORS.—It is well known that in Europe and in this country special efforts have been made of late, by secession sympathizers, to give currency to the absurd rumor that overtures had been made by France, and favorably received by Russia, for a joint proposition to England urging the early recognition of the rebel Government, and a tripartite armed intervention to stop hostilities, should the war not be soon brought to a close.

The opinion we have expressed as to the impossibility that such a hostile coalition can take place is confirmed by an article which appeared in the *Journal de St. Petersburg*, of the 6th inst. That journal, after showing that the rumors in question are contradicted by the positive declaration of the Imperial Cabinet, thus proceeds:

"Russia," he says, "entertains a lively sympathy for the United States of America, based on mutual friendship and common interests. Their properity she deems necessary for the general equilibrium. The maintenance of the Union is the condition of that power and happiness which she desires for the American Nation. We are in a position to affirm that the friendly conciliatory views of the Imperial Cabinet have not undergone the slightest change. On the contrary, the events which have taken place, the sad experience of war, of its calamities, its burdens, its exhausting results, have tended rather to confirm than to weaken their force."

This emphatic statement, coming from so well-informed a quarter, is sufficiently decisive of a question on which, but for a feverish credulity of the public mind, acted on by interested and designing croakers, could not, in the political situation of Europe, have obtained a moment's credence.

Indeed, in Europe, intervention stock is at the present moment so low, and Messrs. SLIDELL and MASON have achieved such notable results by their wily strategy and wide-spread combinations for rousing all Europe in a crusade against our glorious, free Republic, that the rebel Congress has shown very convincing proofs of returning wisdom, in suggesting to their emissaries the propriety of quitting positions where they are powerless, except for harm.

GEN. POPE'S PAROLED OFFICERS.—The rebels have thought better of the bloody instructions they put forth apropos of GEN. POPE'S officers, and ninety-six of these, lately prisoners at Richmond, have within a few days been released upon parole. Whether it is the removal of the General that has placated the rebels, or whether they were moved by a gentle hint from our Government that any such discriminating treatment as they proposed would be retaliated two-fold on *their* prisoners, of whom we hold two to their one, we know not. Either cause would account for it, and, perhaps, both may have been instrumental in the result.

THE BANNER STATE.—Maine follows New-Jersey in having filled her entire quotas under both calls of the President for 300,000 men; but as *all* the troops from Maine are enlisted for three years or the war, whereas the last ten thousand raised by New-Jersey are only for nine months, Maine fairly claims the honorable title of the Banner State.

THE CANVASS.—A call has been issued for a meeting in the Ninth Ward to-morrow evening, to respond to the nominations of WADSWORTH and TREMAINE. It will be held at the Bleecker Buildings. The supporters of the Government, and all who are in favor of prompt and effectual measures for the suppression of the rebellion, respond to the Syracuse nominations with great heartiness and enthusiasm.

MUSIC.

Miss Carlotta Patti and Mr. Nixon's Season of Opera.

On Saturday morning Miss CARLOTTA PATTI made the adieux of her brief but brilliant first season on the lyric stage to a crowded and enthusiastically good-natured house at the Academy of Music. The opera selected for this occasion was "Lucia di Lammermoor," in which Miss PATTI had appeared the evening before, and which was rendered all the more satisfactorily by herself and by the whole corps for what may be considered fairly enough as a preliminary grand rehearsal. We feel bound, however, in commending, as we most heartily do, the successful courage of Miss PATTI, her friends and her *impresario*, in thus bringing her forward upon a new arena of triumphs, to repeat our verdict, given after her *début* in the *rôle* of *Amina*, that her lyrical future belongs essentially to the airy and peaceful, rather than to the intense and passionate school of art. In saying this we imply no censure, remember, for we simply indicate a vocation. To ask a prima-donna worthily to interpret for us the flutter of *Zerline* in the coils of the tempter, the enchanting coquetry of *Rosina*, the simple pathos of *Linda*, the rustic despair of the slandered *Amina*, is to offer her one of the most charming and brilliant careers possible upon the stage. That Miss PATTI, whether as singer or as actress, is scarcely equal to the lyrical and the dramatic force of *Lucia*, was sufficiently evident on Saturday, though her conception of the character was good, and her execution of the music, save in certain particulars which deserve kindly notice, was brilliant and accurate. The quality of Miss PATTI'S voice betrays her, in passages which demand extreme frankness and fullness of declamatory emotion, into a shrillness which sometimes (as was the case very notably in the trio on Saturday) amounts to positive thinness and weakness. She is apt, too, to exhaust her force too rapidly on the earlier phrases of an air, and though this mistake may possibly be due to the circumstance that, in passing from the concert room to the stage, Miss PATTI has not yet learned to measure accurately the immense increase of the demand which the latter makes upon the strength and sustained volume of the voice over the former, it is a perilous mistake, which must lead to very bad effects, unless it be corrected in time, as it very easily can be.

It is the fashion and the misfortune of our times to think that everything is possible—or, as the popular maxim puts it, that "some things can be done as well as others." Nothing can be more absurd in life, or more fatal in art, than the notion that anybody who will, can become an artist as easily as a bricklayer—or a soldier as easily as a member of Congress. We have ridden the notion nearly to death here in America, and it may be hoped that it is now on its last legs, and under the pressure of stern realities will disappear in due time. We may own, therefore, that our first impressions were adverse to the probability that Miss PATTI could be successfully added to our choir of American operatic singers, merely because she had a fine voice, a charming method, and a hereditary aptness to the vocal art. We doubted the result of the experiment, believing that the complete freedom of physical movement which the lyric stage demands must be unattainable by a lady whose physical misfortunes the public were familiar with, and all of us deplore. The progressive ease and grace which have marked Miss PATTI'S bearing upon the stage during the few occasions of her appearance in opera, have gone far to disabuse us of these impressions. She is evidently and rapidly commanding a facility and vigor of movement, which need only to become a confirmed habit,

as unconscious as confirmed, to make her entirely at home in her new sphere. On Saturday, for instance, the movements of *Lucia* were to the full as unconstrained as those of *Edgardo*, although we believe Signor Brignoli owes nothing to art in respect of his locomotive powers. There may be cynical persons who will suspect us here of damning Miss Patti's carriage with faint praise. To all such we can only reply "*Honi soit qui mal y pense.*" We mean to praise our lovely debutante warmly, and to congratulate her cordially on the successful beginning of what we trust may be a long and brilliant career.

Nor let us dismiss Signor Brignoli and the rest of her supporters, on Saturday, without a word. The prime tenor was in splendid voice on Friday as well as on Saturday, and on Saturday in particular sang at times with an emphasis and a serious attempt at dramatic vigor and fire, which fairly astonished us. With a few drops of blood from the veins of Signor [illegible], what might not Brignoli accomplish with that unsurpassed organ of his, so full, so pure, so refined in tone, so mellow in quality! Signor Arda[illegible] has more reason to quarrel with stepmother Nature than the fortunate tenor, but it deserves to be said for him that he made the best of his resources in *Lucia*, and notwithstanding a constant tendency to express the most serious emotions of life with the unconcerned air of a fat-cheeked chair-boy, bawling out responses, contributed very materially to the success of one of the best representations of *Lucia* which New-York has in recent times enjoyed. The orchestra, barring a disposition to drown the vocalists at all the critical moments, was well managed and effective in the delicious accompaniments which distinguish this charming opera.

On the whole, the reminiscences of Saturday and Friday dispose us to pardon Mr. Nixon for promising us a new season this week, to consist of one night only. The average season of opera in New-York resembles the average reign of a Pope in the middle ages. Happy the musical Hildebrand for whom his fortune and his will reserve a twelve years' pontificate and the permanent establishment of a real operatic hierarchy!

Why should not Mr. Nixon resolve to make himself this man?

At the moment, we see no other very seductive hope. The Maretzek troupe is a Southern *mirage*, the reality rejoicing the hearts of the lemon-colored Habanese. Mr. Ullman brings back from Europe neither Titiens nor even Ristori, whose advent, by the way, however interesting in itself, would probably have given the finishing blow to opera for the year. Our present resource is evidently the hero of Cremorne, who, with a clean house, a decent, domestic police, a well-organized orchestra, a fresh chorus, and the best singer he can capture, ought to be able to make a success for himself and a real "season" for New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

Miss Bateman mad eher last appearance for the present, at the Winter Garden, on Saturday evening. During her engagement, she has played in "The Hunchback," "The Lady of Lyons," "Romeo and Juliet," "Geraldine," "Rosa Gregorio" and "Macbeth," and has produced a new piece called "Beatrix, the Madonna of Art." "Beatrix" is an adaptation of a play by Legouve, (a former co-laborer with Scribe in some of the best pieces attributed to the latter,) and written for the purpose of introducing Madame Ristori to the Parisian public, in a character wherein should speak the language of her audience. The piece achieved a great success, and ran through nearly a whole season. It will never cause a sensation on the American stage; still it is a neatly-constructed, interesting sort of piece, very well worth seeing. The plot of it runs briefly thus: A Grand Duchess of one of those extraordinary German principalities that have Courts and Cabinets and armies and all the other pharaphernalia of nationality, yet are no bigger than so many Jersey farms, is possessed with a desire to render the little six-by-nine dominion, which she rules in the absence of the Prince, her son, as renowned for the presence of great minds in every department of art as it is contemptible in actual extent. To this end, she invites, among other notabilities, *Beatrix* a wonderful Italian actress and as virtuous as she is talented, to lend the lustre of her genius to certain festivities which are in contemplation at the palace. *Beatrix* accepts and arrives in company with her manager, Mr. Kingston, an American, who may be said to embody a French dramatist's idea of Mr. Barnum. The great aim of the indefatigable Kingston is to prevent his *Beatrix* falling in love, as he has a contract with her, whereby he is bound to gain a fortune if no matrimonial engagement should induce her to break her business one. In aid of his purpose he secures the services of one *Captain Kærner* a rejected suitor of *Beatrix* who binds himself for certain considerations to kill any rival who shall dare to make her an offer. It chances, however, that a dangerous lover appears upon the scene in the person of *Prince Frederick*, the Duchess's younger son, who had previously seen *Beatrix* in Vienna, and become madly infatuated with her. The idolatry of the lover, the struggle in the heart of *Beatrix* to stifle or disguise the reciprocal passion which she feels, the unconsciousness of the Grand Duchess, the anxieties of the manager, and the jealous perturbations of *Captain Kærner* give rise to numerous effective situations. The closing scene, in which *Beatrix* (learning the dignity to which, by the death of an uncle and resignation of a brother, *Prince Frederick* is advanced) rejects the crown he wishes to share with her, (because she seems to think it might injure him in the estimation of the world to marry an actress,) might be made very impressive if it were judiciously elaborated a trifle.

"Beatrix" was brought out on Friday and was satisfactorily received. Miss Bateman (the occasion being for her benefit) acted with great spirit and sympathetic power as the heroine. Mr. J. W. Wallack, Jr., had, in *Captain Kærner*, one of those parts that he plays like a Wallack, and did himself infinite credit. Mr. Edwin Adams was exceedingly good as *Prince Frederick*, and Mr. Davidge was a quaint and funny *Mr. Kingston*.

This evening Mr. Edwin Booth "opens," as the theatrical phrase goes, at the Winter Garden, in "Hamlet." When Mr. Booth was last here he performed a most brilliant and triumphant engagement, crowding the Winter Garden nightly with audiences of taste and cultivation. Since then he has patiently and perseveringly studied in the best European schools, drawing inspiration from the acknowledged masters of his art, and striving to form his style upon those intellectual models whose mission it is to banish from the stage the stilted, stupid, unnatural conventionality, which might have been all very well in the palmy period of "the Old Park," but is a bore and a nuisance to the degenerate play-goers of the present day.

Mr. Forrest played four nights of the past week, in one or other of his favorite characters, to audiences too large for even the spacious theatre of Niblo to accommodate. To-night there will, if possible, be less room than ever, for then Mr. Forrest revives the greatest of all his personations—*Lear*—a character in which it is claimed he far transcends all hope of successful rivalry. Mr. McCullough will be the *Edgar*, Madame Ponisi, *Goneril*, Miss Mary Wells *Regan*, and Mrs. Gladstane, *Cordelia*.

On last Tuesday and Saturday Mr. Hackett appeared as *Falstaff* in "The Merry Wives of Windsor." The performance is so well known and so universally appreciated as to be beyond criticism. So far as art can make it so, it is perfect. Equally admirable in its way is the *Mrs. Quickly* of Miss Mary Wells. Than Miss Wells there is not a more conscientious, consummate artist on the stage. Whatever the part may be she is called upon to represent, whether it is of the highest importance or of comparative insignificance—she thoroughly identifies herself with it, abnegating her own personality for the time, and being, as it were, the person she but counterfeits to be. She has selected for her special line of business what are called "comic old women," and, in that line, she has no superior and only one equal—Mrs. Vernon. To give *vraisemblance* to these characters, she ruthlessly disguises a handsome and expressive face, and hides a really fine figure in the most eccentric vagaries of costume.

Mr. Hackett to-morrow evening brings forth, after years of disuse and obscurity, Macklin's comedy, "The Man of the World." He has scarcely played *Sir Pertinax MacSycophant* within the memory of the present generation, and the performance will have the chance of absolute novelty. The comedy is a capital one, and will bear a pretty strong cast.

At Wallack's, old comedies, presented as they can be at no other theatre where the English language is spoken, have been given every evening. They will be continued all through the coming week, in the following order: To-night "The Love Chase;" to-morrow, "Town and Country;" Wednesday, "The Wonder;" Thursday, "Wild Oats;" Friday, "The Belle's Stratagem;" Saturday, "John Bull."

Mr. Nixon's energetic management of Carlotta Patti and the opera has not caused him to relax his endeavors to make Cremorne Garden one of the most attractive places of entertainment in the City. Concerts, Cubas, circus, pantomine, and ballet, are still provided there in profuse and first-class style, and crowds gather in the Palace of Music and the promenade in spite of the growing coolness of the evenings.

For this evening a programme of the most irresistible description has been issued, for the special benefit of Mr. Wm. A. Moore, Mr. Nixon's Assistant Manager, whose good offices and courteous manner have won for him the good will of all the frequenters of Cremorne.

At the Museum another stirring piece, called "Cauthleen, the Card Drawer; or Murder Will Out," is to be produced this evening. Every afternoon, "The Idiot of Tarbes," which has been received with so much applause, will be repeated. The drama and the splendid aquaria that Mr. Barnum has lately collected, are the main features of attraction at the Museum now. The drama is extremely well done, and the aquaria are the most beautiful and varied that have ever been exhibited to the public.

George Christy appears this week in his famous part of "The Mischievous Monkey." He embodies the characteristics of the animal with fidelity and vigor, displaying an immense deal of humor, and, in the closing scene, a touch of the most natural pathos. Besides the burletta, there are singing, dancing and the most excruciating of Ethiopian eccentricities.

A SERMON ON THE TIMES.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher on Slavery and its Outworkings.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher preached last night, to about three thousand people, a sermon suggested by the recent proclamation of the President. We give a sketch only of the discourse, of which the was text taken from 1st Chronicles (O. T.), xxixth Chapter, the 10th and 13th verses inclusive.

After a thorough explanation of the passage, and a well grounded foundation for future argument as to the constant working of God through natural law, to which nevertheless he is supreme, he proceeded to demonstrate that the uniform doctrine of the Bible is, that all national as well as individual prosperity depended upon the absolute recognition of God in man, of the rights of manhood and a thorough reliance upon the wisdom and the love of God. It is not taught that blind natural law is the best leader, but that natural law should be made to serve the interests of men, as it will do when used with intelligence and discrimination. Natural law made by God inexorable and unyielding so far as we are concerned, does not necessarily exclude divine volitions; it only points out to us the channels through which it flows; and the fact of divine volition, so far from diminishing in any way the efficiency of government, but demonstrates its certainty and power, from which there is no escape, and whose outworking is inevitable.

The administration of God over nations is conducted substantially upon the same principles as over individuals, for a nation is but an aggregation of individvals, who carry with them into civil federation every law and necessity. They even add some, but leave none behind. True, the conditions and methods of evolution differ. Individual life is short, national life long. The circle through which the individual moves is small, and he soon comes around to the result of his conduct, while a nation, being made up of millions, lives long before any moral trait is propagated and becomes national. Corruption, dishonesty, intelligence, virtue in a nation depend on the average characteristic of its good and bad classes counteracting and balancing each other. So requiring long periods for evolution of its complex and successive series of individuals, it cannot immediately come upon the reward or penalty of its life.

The good or evil comes to the nation according to its period of life. It is held responsible for obedience of physical laws—propagation, nutrition, development and health; and of social laws—intelligence, industry, frugality, virtue, piety—all have direct relation to the material condition of a nation as of an individual. The observance or violation of moral principle in civil affairs is, if possible, more signally rewarded or punished in nations than in individuals, for honor, truth, justice, fairness, fidelity to obligations, and magnanimity, are more beneficial, and their absence brings its own great penalty.

Now, if it be possible for a Nation to sin, it must be when it *systematically violates the natural rights of a whole people*. I propose to point out some evidences of God's retributive government over this nation, as displayed in the matter of Slavery. First, Slavery is the dehumanizing of man. It reduces a being made in the image of God to the state of a chattel. It takes from him every natural right, and violates every one. This cannot be done with impunity. Yet it is done systematically in America to four millions of men. If this can be continued with no evidence of Divine displeasure, then I ask where is God? I don't say that because the Bible don't blame Slavery, throw the Bible away. I can't afford to. Around it are gathered the dearest memories of father, mother, childhood, and days of early love. But I do say, that if thirty millions of men can systematically violate the dearest rights of four millions, for forty, for fifty, or a hundred years, and no sort of retribution appear, then men may well ask, is there such a thing as Divine sovereignty, or is this violation of humanity wrong in the sight of God. On the other hand, if at any step we discover traces of Divine displeasure and indications of the coming penalty, no coming policy can get rid of the discovery that God's judgment makes this course of action subject to fearful penalty. Is there, then, any evidence of God's displeasure?

I hold first that the right of a man to his own labor is primal and sacred, and the very first step of Slavery denies to four millions of men this right, and God's displeasure is shown by the condition of industry and the accursed State of the soil in all the Southern portion of the nation. Look at old Virginia how she is accursed. Slave-breeding alone keeps her a Slave State—not tobacco, not cereals, but the flesh and blood of her sons mingled with that of the despised and trodden-down African—that which is bought and sold in the market—is all that keeps Virginia in that dismal swamp. The same is true of the soil of North Carolina, South Carolina, Mississippi, Louisiana; their agriculture is an exhausting one, and every rod of the soil that is tilled by the hand of the slave becomes sooner or later smitten as if with some terrible curse.

Again, Slavery violates the social and family rights of men. At the South every man is his master, and every woman too. Marriage there is but a convenience, simply a form in which there is no semblance even of performance. If the husband is sold to a plantation ten miles from his wife, that is a sufficient reason for his taking a second; and the woman—she, too, must take another husband, and perhaps a third, and a fourth. For this there is no church discipline, nothing is done but what seems right. For this what does God say? The virtue of the family estate is sapped and its soundness destroyed. All over the South amalgamation the most absolute is eminently popular, and in fact it is only when it ceases to be concubinage, and is made lawful, that to them it seems hateful. The virtue of the young men is thus universally destroyed. The women there are virtuous and full of honor, as they are here, and there is where the suffering—the retribution—is made manifest. Oh, when the dread book of record is opened on the last great day, the walls of maidens, the tears of mothers, the unspeakable torture of wives—what will they not be? This result alone is terrible—it is man's curse and shame.

Thirdly, The ignorance of the slaves is indispensable to his existence as a slave; it wont do to let him know too much. The more he knows, the more he wants; his taste, his appetite even improve and he becomes expensive. While brutish we can live on pork, corn and meal—food and fodder are to each other, as are man and slave. His ignorance is profit to his master, and in this too God reveals a terrible retribution, evident to all. The master says to the slave "You shant know anything," and the slave says in reply "Massa you shan't know anything too" and they don't. The vast majority of the whites at the South are profoundly ignorant and must stay so. The atmosphere will not countenance schools.

Fourthly, Slavery by taking away from man his rights and degrading him to be a thing of bargain and sale, avenges itself by making human life unsacred where it prevails. The life of a slave is of but little account, his manhood is unrecognized, and his life depends upon his mercantile value. And this idea of the little worth of life has spread beyond its first boundary. Where is life so cheap as at the South? Duels, riots, broils and bloody brawls are frequent and unthought of. Their habits are low and barbarous.

Yet, in the fifth place, there is a yet more terrible aspect. In the early days, Christian men and statesmen admitted Slavery to be an evil, and regretted its existence. This was more as it should be. Indeed, Slavery thus admitted to *be* wrong, might for the time consist with right civil ideas; but Slavery embraced and defended corrupts the whole doctrine of society, and inevitably carries men right back to despotic theories of Government. Democracy, in the legitimate sense of the term, is scoffed at in the South. They are neither Republicans or Democrats, but autocrats and tending toward monarchism. The States of the South are four hundred years back; they are away the other side of the Reformation, already; they are on the road to the Red Sea, and the Lord will chuck 'em in. [Laughter.]

Sixthly, As with States, so is it with the National Government. For fear of weakness in the original compact the monster was admitted, as it would be with a cooper who fearing his barrel would not be large enough ekes out his number of staves by the introduction of worm-eaten ones, which let the barrel leak and the brine run out. So it was with the Union which for fear of not being large and sufficiently comprehensive, did not dare to exclude all States which allowed Slavery within its boundaries. It has been the cause of all intestine weakness, and it is the only tooth in the whole jaw that has ached. It is said that resistance to Slavery has been the cause of all our troubles. With equal propriety it may be said of the body, that its resistance to disease is the cause of fever and disturbance, and such talkers would, if consistent, lie right down and let any disease fatten upon, and make its way through them.

Seventhly, For a period of fifty years, on pleas of National peace, for sake of harmony and prosperity, the loyal and Free States have declined to maintain the policy of liberty, and have permitted Slavery to augment. "Are not," said our bribed Statesmen, "the Union and Compromise better than all the *isms* of reformers; and commercial prosperity than God's law?" And when an eminent Statesman, who has not of late uttered any such truism, spoke of God's law as the "Higher Law," there was a howl from all the pulpits and forums of the land, and holy hands, in pious horror, were raised deprecatingly to the Constitution. What's the result? This war is the result. What's the penalty? Go to Sharpsburgh, go to Virginia, in the neighborhood of Washington, look into the swamps which line the Chickahominy, and the trenches filled with your sons; look at Kentucky and Missouri, where the land rocks and reels under the convulsions of the time, and read the assurances of peace. We are reaping what we have sown. You would have peace, and you see what has come of it. You were forewarned; this was all foretold; you were exhorted to stand up for truth, for liberty, for God in man, for the freedom of your brother. But no; you derided agitation, derided disturbance, you secured your peace, and now you have the normal results.

I beg you now to take notice of some remarkable facts. 1. Virginia has suffered most of all the States in this desolating war. Virginia, who sinned against knowledge and with full light; who allowed herself by a terrorism of slave-traders—men hated alike by God, man and the devil—and the schemes of desperate politicians, to be dragooned into the folly and madness of secession. 2. Note the strange part played by the women of the South in this terrible drama. However violent the men may have been, the women have been far more furious and vindictive. Woman is at once the best and worst thing God has made. But how fearful a retribution is coming upon their homes. I do not hesitate to say, nine-tenths of the male population between fifteen and fifty years of age will be exterminated before the end of the war. And they, the women, will be deprived of their natural protectors, and must alone bear the desolation and the sorrow. 3. The North has suffered and must suffer to the extent to which she has winked at Slavery for the sake of commerce and gain. We all of us are in the same plight—weak hearted voters, money-loving merchants, manufacturing districts and States, like Connecticut, who have depended on the South, all who have helped sustain Slavery—I who have worn cotton and eaten sugar, produced by slave labor, all alike, with even handed justice and retribution, must suffer. The North has been growing rich on slavery. But I think that when you have paid your *two thousand millions* of dollars taxes—God will have got back pretty much all you have made out of his suffering children! God the tax-gatherer is out, and he will have a good time. 4. Every nation or State that has profited by Slavery, is suffering to that extent by this war. Of these England is the most guilty and is suffering most. I love and honor England's early history, her noble struggles for freedom and her later sturdy valor; but her commercial classes have pandered to Slavery, whole districts subsist and grow rich on slave products, and now starvation and trouble are rife among just these classes. France has sinned, though less, and is suffering less.

Now are these all accidental circumstances linked together by a cunning tongue, or do you see the plain indications of God's retribution in them? What is the infidelity of this day? Many believe in Genesis, and the Apocalypse, and all of Holy Writ—all that God spoke 4,000 years ago, but now that his voice is abroad through all the land, speaking in thunder that Sinai never heard, they refuse to hear him. This is fatal infidelity. Against your instruction, your political education, your historic memories, your experience—against all evidences of God's anger at the nation's sin, you refuse to believe in God's voice speaking in events. This is a monstrous infidelity. But I bid you take care. We are approaching a crisis. The nation must move one way or another, and we must take counsel of principle and right.

How great is the infatuation of those who rage against men: who say that the cure for these great evils would be to take twenty Secessionists and twenty Abolitionists and *hang them*. Brethren, if hanging twenty men would cut out the cancer of Slavery, I would be hung twenty times willingly. But to hang the Abolitionists would be as if on shipboard, a pestilence breaking out, the crew should take the doctors and pitch them overboard, and then kick the medicine-chest after them by way of checking the epidemic. Hang them? That was what they did to Christ in Jerusalem, and said, now we will have peace—and where is Jerusalem? Where are the Jews?

O men! who in your mothers' milk drank in liberty, have you any doubt as to the remedy? Repent of the past; cut away from it and consecrate every effort to establish the reign of Liberty and Universal Freedom, and blessed be God he has opened the door by the hand of the President. He has sounded the silver trumpet, and announced that policy from which there can be no going back. The time has come when there can only be two parties. Before, when there was no policy, some were trying to urge one thing on the President, some another; but now the President has himself chosen between Slavery and liberty. Now, there can be only two parties—*those who uphold the rebels and traitors, and those who stand by the President and the Government.* [Immense applause.] For the President and his counselors, the live men chosen by the nation, *are the Government*. Is the Constitution the Government? What, a dead sheepskin parchment! Well, it might be for some men we see every day, but the Government of this nation is the body of men who administer the ruling of the people *according to* the Constitution. They are the men who are to be sustained and helped by all true patriots.

And by this will I stand. I say to tyrants and those who love despotism—Beware! God has come to judgment. We shall see a new and more glorious land. We shall have a new and more perfect Union, in which Georgia and Massachusetts shall shake hands. For there is love to be raked out of this yet. We shall have the Union—not "as it was," for that was the incarnation of injustice, infringement on your rights and mine—but the *Union as it was meant to be*. An Union so perfect that you shall lay it on the Constitution and it shall not anywhere bulge out or shrink away, but will stand as it was meant to stand by the good and great men who made it, and by God who laid its foundations. God grant it! God grant it!

Rogers & Raymond's

1862. SEASON CARD. 1862.

to

GENTLEMEN, FAMILIES,

and

MILITARY MEN.

We present, at the opening of a new season, for the inspection and approval of the public, an unrivalled stock of

GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING,

comprehending everything that is fresh and elegant in the foreign and home fashions, for business, dress and traveling wear, together with an almost unlimited variety of elegant novelties in

BOYS' CLOTHING,

and such an assortment of ready made

MILITARY UNIFORMS,

for officers of all grades in the National service, as has not heretofore been offered since the commencement of the war. Our purchases of materials abroad having been made before the high duties were imposed, we have the satisfaction of announcing that our old and

MODERATE SCALE OF PRICES

will not be advanced, as we are determined to maintain the reputation of the house for unapproached cheapness. One price and no deviation, as of yore.

ROGERS & RAYMOND,
Nos. 121, 123 and 125 Fulton-st., and
No. 214 Broadway.

Pearl Mottled Soap is the best And most economical for laundry and family use, being particularly adapted for flannels and all kinds of woolen goods. Manufactured and for sale by E. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st. Also FAMILY, PALE, and No. 1 Soaps.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS. Office No. 2 Vesey-st., (under Astor House,) opposite the Church. No connection whatever with any other Truss office of same name. A female attends ladies.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

MARRIED.

Alvord—Barber.—In Harwington, Conn., on Monday, Sept. 22, by Rev. L. A. McKinstry, Nelson Alvord, Jr., of Wolcottville, to Miss Adelaide B. Barber, of the former place.

Spelman—Hoyt.—In Manchester, Vt., on Tuesday, Sept. 23, by Rev. James Anderson, William C. Spelman, of Brooklyn, to Sarah A., daughter of F. W. Hoyt, of Manchester.

DIED.

Anderson.—In Newburgh, on Sunday, Sept. 28, Dr. C. V. Anderson, aged 29 years.
Notice of the funeral will be given to-morrow.

Ballenger.—At Keedysville, Md., on Tuesday, Sept. 23, of wounds received at the battle of Sharpsburgh, Edward Ballenger, First Lieutenant Company E, Fourteenth Indiana Vol., in the 27th year of his age.
His remains were interred in the family grounds of Jacob Line, of the same place, previous to their removal to Evansville, Ind., where, at his request, they are to be deposited.
☞ Evansville, Ind., papers please copy.

Gibson.—On Sunday, Sept. 28, Margaret L., wife of Henry Gibson, aged 40 years.
The remains will be taken to Schodack for interment this day.

Hamilton.—On Sunday morning, Sept. 28, William Hamilton, aged 79 years, 4 months and 21 days.
The friends of the family, and of his sons, George, John and Robert, and of his son-in-law, T. B. Harrison, are invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Monday,) the 29th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from No. 131 Garden-st., Hoboken.

Holden.—On Saturday evening, Sept. 27, at 7½ o'clock, Clinton Lamb, eldest son of J. Henry and Marian L. Holden, aged 2 years, 2 months and 17 days.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Monday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his grandfather, G. C. Lamb, No. 5 Albion-place, 4th-st.

McFarland.—In this City, on Sunday, Sept. 28, Catherine, wife of Alexander McFarland, aged 55 years.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, Aug. 30, at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 237 West 24th-st.

McLaughlin.—On Saturday, Sept. 27, of wounds received in the late battle of Manassas, Charles J., son of Robert McLaughlin, aged 22 years.
His friends, and those of his brother-in-law, John J. Olene, and the members of the Tenth Regiment, N. Y. V., now in this City, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from No. 655 7th-av., at 1½ o'clock on Monday, the 29th inst.

O'Brien.—On Friday, Sept. 26, at the residence of her son, Dr. I. J. O'Brien, No. 202 East 30th-st., Mrs. Elizabeth Shea O'Brien, wife of the late Daniel O'Brien, aged 63 years.
Her friends, and those of her sons, Ignatius, Oswin and Marcus, are politely requested to attend the funeral, at St. Stephen's Church, in 28th-st., near Lexington-av., this (Monday) morning, at 10 o'clock, without further notice. High Mass will be celebrated by Rev. Dr. Cummings. The members of the Metropolitan Lodge, No. 273, F. and A. M., and the members of the Ninth Company, Seventh Regiment, N. Y. S. M., are requested to attend.

Oxx.—In this City, on Sunday evening, Sept. 28, at 8½ o'clock, Mary Amelia B., daughter of William and Ann Miria Oxx, of New-York, aged 8 years, 1 month and 20 days.
The funeral will take place at the residence of her parents, No. 287 West Houston-st., on Tuesday, Sept. 30, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Potter.—On Sunday morning, at Ballston, David T. Potter, M. D., eldest son of the Right Rev. Dr. Potter, Bishop of New-York.
The funeral services will be held at Schenectady, on Tuesday, the 30th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. The morning train from New-York will arrive in time.

Rodman.—On Saturday, Sept. 27, Bayard, infant son of Henry S. and Elizabeth B. Rodman, aged 10 months and 22 days.
The funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, in Fordham, at 1 o'clock on Monday. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

Rothery.—Fell at the battle of Sharpsburgh, Md., on Wednesday, Sept. 17, private William Rothery, of Company D, Ninth Regiment, (Hawkins' Zouaves,) N. Y. V., aged 17 years, 10 months and 15 days.

Townsend.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Sept. 28, Ruth Townsend, in the 79th year of her age.
Her friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, Oct. 1, at her late residence, No. 95 Harrison-st., at 8 o'clock A. M., and at the Episcopal Church at Hempstead, Long Island, at 1 o'clock.

Tuthill.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Sept. 27, S. Elliott Tuthill, twin son of C. Edward and Maggie N. Tuthill, aged 4 months and 1 day.
The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 2½ o'clock, from the residence of his grandfather, Capt. Samuel Elliott, Park-av., second door from Clinton-av.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

Kentucky, Extra Class 459.—Sept. 27, 1862.
7, 8, 1, 31, 39, 71, 59, 43, 30, 55, 75, 64.

Kentucky, Class 460.—Sept. 27, 1862.
21, 4, 41, 72, 67, 23, 2, 18, 49, 17, 52, 37.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE DELAWARE STATE LOTTERIES.

Delaware, Extra Class 407.—Sept. 27, 1862.
19, 4, 53, 13, 10, 21, 15, 65, 37, 36, 16, 48.

Delaware State Lottery, Class 341.—Sept. 27, 1862.
34, 15, 4, 67, 39, 33, 14, 42, 10, 21, 50, 25.

Circulars sent by addressing
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Del.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.,
CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,
No. 41 Park-row, New-York,
New-York *Times* Building.

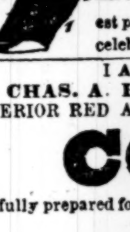
J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the ADVERTISING is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. Merchants, Bankers, Brokers, Steamship and Railroad Agents, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.

Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

References.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.
JOHN B. GOUGH
will deliver a Lecture at the HALL OF THE UNION (Cooper Institute), on WEDNESDAY EVENING, October 1, at 8 o'clock, for the benefit of the ARMY COMMITTEE. Subject—TEMPERANCE IN THE ARMY.
DOORS OPEN AT 7 O'CLOCK.
JAMES L. HASTIE,
Chairman Lecture Committee.

WIGS AND TOUPEES.



ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS
HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.
HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.
MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow.
All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No. 16 Bond-st.

I AM DELIVERING
CHAS. A. HECKSCHER & CO.'S
SUPERIOR RED AND WHITE ASH SCHUYLKILL
COAL
Carefully prepared for Furnaces, Grates and Ranges,
AT $7
PER TON OF 2,000 POUNDS, AT RETAIL.
Delivered screened from yard in any part of the City. Orders received at No. 45 South-st., and at yard foot of 14th-st., East River.
JAMES O'NEIL, Agent.

SAVE YOUR MONEY!
TEAS, GROCERIES, FLOUR AND PROVISIONS, CHEAP FOR CASH.
THOMAS R. AGNEW.
No. 260 Greenwich-st., corner Murray,
Is now offering to the public his immense stock of the above goods cheaper than any grocer in New-York. People should buy their winter stock before prices get too high, and save their money by buying from T. R. AGNEW, who retails at wholesale prices. All goods warranted as represented. Goods delivered in the city free.
N.B.—Think of hams only 8 cents. 260 Greenwich-st.

DR. GUTMANN'S
ORIGINAL RUSSIAN VAPOR-BATHS,
No. 373 4th-st., between Broadway and Bowery, With warm and cold water shower and douche baths, steam douches, etc., etc. Open daily for gentlemen, from 7 to 10 A. M. and 1 to 10 P. M.; for ladies, from 10 to 12 A. M.; on Sundays, for gentlemen only, from 7 to 12 A. M. These baths are a certain remedy for rheumatism, gout, paralysis, neuralgia, chronic diseases of the skin, chronic catarrhs, (cold,) mercurial affections, dyspepsia, etc., etc. Every comfort, convenience and attention provided for. Terms moderate.

United States Treasury, New-York, Sept. 26, 1862.

NOTICE.—PARTIES HOLDING FIFTY OR MORE Coupons on United States three years 7 3-10 per cent. Treasury Notes, due the 1st October, are required to hand them in for examination three days prior to payment, with schedules of the denominations, numbers, &c. It will greatly facilitate the payment if they will do so at once. Blank schedules will be furnished upon application at the interest desk of this office. The Coupons—which should be numerically arranged—will be examined, and checks given out for those left in advance, on the 30th inst., after 3 o'clock P. M.
JOHN J. CISCO,
Assistant Treasurer United States.

EARRINGS AND PINS—ONE, TWO, THREE, and five dollars a set, at
G. C. ALLEN'S,
No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st.

OWNERS OF HORSES WILL FIND DR. TOBIAS' Venitian Horse Liniment superior to any other for the cure of Colic, Old Sores, Bruises and Cuts. All the horse-trainers use it. Reference—Hiram Woodruff, the great horse-trainer. Pint bottle only 50 cents. Sold everywhere.

LOOK TO YOUR TAXES!—THE TAX-PAYER'S GUIDE comprises all the new Internal Duties properly classified, the exemptions, penalties, &c., &c. By a Lawyer. Five cents each. $2 50 per 100; $20 per 1,000. Ferris & Pratt, No. 26 Cedar-st., New-York.

ARMY INKSTAND.—SOMETHING NEW—THE best and safest traveling pocket inkstand. The trade supplied by H. P. COCHRANE, Agent, 112 William-st.

MILITARY.

IRONSIDES REGIMENT.

HEADQUARTERS, NO. 811 BROADWAY.

This is the LAST Volunteer Regiment to be organized under the present call. NONE but men of good moral character will be received as recruits. The organization is proceeding under the supervision of two Committees of the New-York Young Men's Christian Association.

CEPHAS BRAINERD,
Chairman of Army Committee.

"FILL UP THE OLD REGIMENTS."
FIFTY-FIFTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. V., (GARDE LAFAYETTE.)
Now in Stoneman's (late Kearny's) Division, Heintzleman's Army Corps.
Authority has been granted to raise Company A, of this distinguished regiment, to the regulation standard.
State and United States bounty $79, and one month's pay in advance.
Recruits apply to A. W. REYNOLDS, Captain Company A, late Captain in Thirty-seventh Regiment, N. Y. S. M.
Offices No. 596 Broadway, (Lafayette Hall,) and No. 202 Centre-st.
State bounty of $50 ceases after Sept. 30.

MILITARY INSTRUCTION.
Col. W. W. TOMPKINS begs to announce to the citizens of Brooklyn that he will commence on TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, at 7½ o'clock, a course of military instruction in the large room of Montague Hall. Terms same as his New-York National Military Academy, and under like supervision.
Hours of instruction 8½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.; Evenings 7½, at Nos. 48 and 50 East 32d-st., near 4th-av. Brooklyn, Montague Hall, Tuesday and Friday Evenings, at 7½ o'clock.

IRONSIDES REGIMENT, COMPANY A.
Headquarters, No. 481 3d-av. FIRST NINE MONTHS' REGIMENT. Recruits will be received in this regiment for nine months. Young men of good moral character desiring to join will receive all necessary information at the Headquarters, No. 481 3d-av. Ten dollars Company Bounty will be given to all who join this company.
CHRISTOPHER PULLMAN, Captain.
NICHOLAS BREWER, JOSEPH B. STEPHENSON, } Lieutenants.

IRONSIDES REGIMENT, CO. B,
NINE MONTHS' MEN.
TEN DOLLARS EXTRA BOUNTY
Will be paid to recruits enlisting in this company.
Headquarters, No. 340 4th-st., one door west of Broadway.
Capt. DAVID T. TERRY.

WAR MEETING—TO BE HELD AT THE PRESbyterian Church, in Yorkville, on MONDAY EVENING, the 29th inst., at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of procuring recruits for the IRONSIDES REGIMENT, organized under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association. The public generally are invited to attend. The following gentlemen are expected to address the meeting:

Hon. Abram Wakeman,	Rev. J. M. L. Quackenbush,
H. P. Allen, Esq.,	Rev. A. P. Bottsford,
Rev. Dr. Hodge,	Rev. Henry Lounsbury,
Capt. De Camp,	Rev. J. B. Wakeley,

Maj. H. L. Barnes.

COMMITTEE.

Thos. Rutter,	Thos. E. Day,
George Marrinor,	H. Craigie,
J. T. Smith,	Jacob Dunn.

WM. F. PEASE, Chairman.
H. P. Allen, Secretary.

IRONSIDES, IRONSIDES—WAR MEETING —CAPT. WOODWARD'S COMPANY.—There will be a grand war meeting, THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the 18th-st. Methodist Church. Prof. Lindsay, Rev. Alfred Cookman, Rev. Prof. Hitchcock and other distinguished speakers will be present. The public are invited.

IRONSIDES REGIMENT—COMPANY F.—Men of correct habits and gentlemanly instincts, we offer you an opportunity never offered before. Only for nine months. All the bounties, with $10 extra, are given to those enlisting in this company. Apply at No. 62 Bowery, corner of Canal-st. Capt. D. S. RIDDLE.

IRONSIDES REGIMENT, CO. B—NINE MONTHS' MEN.—Ten dollars in addition to all other bounties, will be paid to all recruits enlisting in this company. Apply at No. 340 4th-st., one door west of Broadway. Capt. DAVID D. TERRY.

POLITICAL.

THIRTEENTH WARD.—AT A SPECIAL meeting of the THIRTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION, held at M. O. Shaughnessy's Hotel, on Saturday Evening, Sept. 27, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we heartily indorse the nominations made by the Republican Union Convention held at Syracuse on the 24th inst., and our united efforts are hereby pledged to secure the triumphant election of the entire ticket.

Resolved, That in James S. Wadsworth, our candidate for Governor, the Government has an uncompromising friend, the Country an ardent patriot, soldier, and statesman; his election will not only be a triumph for the Administration, but reflect additional honor upon the State.

Resolved, That in Lyman Tremiane we have a statesman of exalted patriotism, whose love of country is so far above the ties of party that, when in her hour of trial she called for aid, those ties were sundered, and his whole energies were exerted to uphold the Government and put down the rebellion.

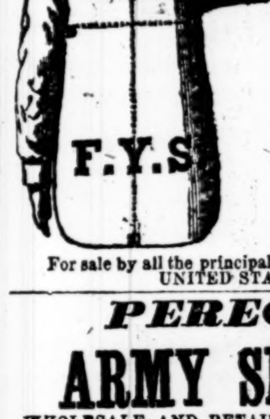
Resolved, That in Oliver Ladue, candidate for Canal Commissioner, Andreas Willman, candidate for States Prison Inspector, and Charles Hughes, candidate for the Court of Appeals, we have gentlemen of unflinching patriotism and sterling integrity—fitting standard-bearers in this hour of the nation's trial.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Association are eminently due to our brethren who have thus early organized a Wadsworth Campaign Club, and we hereby tender to them our earnest coöperation.

Resolved, That a copy of the above be published in the New-York *Tribune* and *Times*.

EPES E. ELLERY, ANDREW CRAFT, HENRY A. SMITH, } Committee.

NINTH WARD UNION MEN, TO THE RESCUE.—A meeting will be held at Bleecker Building on TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 30, 1862, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of ratifying nominations of the Syracuse Republican and Union Convention, and also to form a Wadsworth and Tremaine Club for the IXth Ward. All Union-loving citizens are requested to be present.
JOHN KEYSER,
HENRY J. RAYMOND,
JAMES A. BRIGGS,
ROBERT EDWARDS, Jr.,
Delegates to State Convention.
GEO. STARR, Pres. Rep. Assoc'n.
A. J. CAMPBELL, Pres. Union Assoc'n.



BALLOU'S PATENTED F. Y. S. French Yoke SHIRTS WARRANTED TO FIT.
Send for a Circular.
BALLOU BROS., No. 409 Broadway, New-York.
For sale by all the principal dealers through the UNITED STATES.

PEREGO'S
ARMY SHIRTS
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, AT LOW PRICES.
IRA PEREGO & SONS,
NO. 175 BROADWAY, N. Y.

REAL JET BRACELETS,
ELEGANT STYLES,
For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st.

$100,000 WORTH OF SUPERIOR CABINET FURNITURE AT COST.
JOHN MEEKS & SON,
Nos. 333 and 335 4th-st.,
Northwest corner of Broadway,
Will sell the whole of their superb stock at cost, to reduce stock, made of the very best well-seasoned and selected material, by the best workmen, under the supervision of the firm whose reputation for excellence of manufacture has been established for 70 years.
☞ Goods packed and shipped to all parts of the world.

SEASONS.
I have just completed my large and extensive stock of Fall and Winter Clothing, not surpassed, as to variety, taste and style, in this City. The children's and furnishing department not equaled. All of which will be sold at very low prices. Please call.
F. B. BALDWIN, Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.
THE LARGEST STORE IN THE CITY.

HAMMER'S CHAMPAGNE ALE!—THE attention of the public is solicited to the superior quality of HAMMER'S CHAMPAGNE ALE. This ale is brewed fresh at all seasons of the year, and its keeping quality, especially of that brewed during the most excessive hot weather, is guaranteed for any length of time. Orders sent to our brewery in Harlem will receive prompt attention.
HAMMER & CO.,
4th-av., 128th and 129th sts.

BARNARD'S STEAM KINDLING-WOOD FACTORY and Coal-yard, Nos. 294 and 296 Front-st., Nos. 364, 365 and 366 South-st. Broad Mountain, Black Heath and all kinds of coal for sale. Pine, oak and hickory wood sawed and split, ready for use. Bundles for grocers always on hand. Shipping supplied at reduced prices.

DEAFNESS;
Diseases of the Eye, Ear, and Air-Passages.

Dr. LIGHTHILL can be consulted daily until 3 P.M. at his residence, No. 34 St. Mark's-place.

ADDITIONAL TESTIMONIALS.

Nos. 66 and 68 Reade-st., New-York, Sept. 5, 1862.

A young man in our employ has been under the medical care of Dr. Lighthill for Deafness and Discharge from the Ear, with which he was afflicted since infancy. The discharge has ceased for the past six months, and his hearing is materially improved.
WEAVER, RICHARDSON & CO.

A DEAF MUTE RESTORED TO HEARING.

My son, now 12 years of age, has been deaf and dumb and a pupil of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum in this City for the past two years. Dr. Lighthill has succeeded in restoring his hearing [illegible] to learn to speak with facility.

The success which the Doctor has had in this case has scarcely a parallel, and deserves to be extensively known by the public.
GABRIEL LOWENSTEIN, No. 175 Spring-st.
New-York, Aug. 15, 1862.

Metropolitan Hotel, New-York, Aug. 20, 1862.

Dr. Lighthill has succeeded in restoring my hearing which was considerably impaired, and has also removed the noises in my head, which had incessantly annoyed me.

As I am a resident of New-Orleans, and a stranger in the City, intending to stay but a short time longer, I make reference to Messrs. Sturges, Bennet & Co., No. 125 Front-st., and to Mr. J. E. Fisher, No. 29 Park-row, to whom I am well known and who are familiar with the circumstances of my case.
G. DE CASTRO.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Aug. 19, 1862.

Henry Laws, now stopping with me, has been afflicted with deafness for some time. He applied to Dr. Lighthill, who, after a few weeks' treatment, completely restored him, so that now he hears well and is enabled to attend to business, which before he could not, without great inconvenience.
JOHN MURDOCK,
No. 197 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

New-York, July 28, 1862.

I hereby certify that I have suffered during many years from trouble in hearing—one ear at last became entirely deaf, and the other so bad as to render conversation very difficult. I applied to Dr. Lighthill, of No. 34 St. Mark's-place, who, in a short time, and without pain, restored to me the use of my ears, so that I can now hear perfectly well.
J. BISCO, No. 158 East 22d-st.

New-York, June 29, 1862.

Dr. Lighthill:

Dear Sir: I am pleased to be able to testify to the efficacy of your treatment in the case of my wife, whose hearing in one ear you succeeded in restoring, after treatment of various kinds had been applied in vain. I may futher-more state that her hearing remains good up to the present time, though it is several years, since she has been under your care.
E. CLAYBURGH, No. 141 Duane-st.

No. 740 Water-st., New-York, June 5, 1862.

Dr. Lighthill has succeeded in completely restoring my hearing, which was seriously impaired, although previous to applying to him I was treated by several physicians without the least benefit. Any further information I should be pleased to render, on application to me, at my residence, No. 173 Second-st., Brooklyn, E. D., or at my place of business, No. 740 Water-st.
WM. H. WATERBURY.

CATARRH CURED.

From Rev. P. R. Russell, Lynn, Mass.

I have been much troubled with Catarrh of the worst type for some twenty years. It gradually grew worse, producing cough and hoarseness, destroying the sense of smell, and breaking down my general health to such a degree as to compel me to resign my pastorate and suspend public speaking.

I made diligent use of the usual remedies, such as snuffs of divers kinds, nitrate of silver, tar-water, olive-tar and inhalations, but without any very salutary effects. Last Summer I heard of Dr. Lighthill's successful mode of treating Catarrh, visited him, and put myself under his treatment. I began immediately to improve, and this improvement has gone on to the present time. My Catarrh has gradually melted away, my cough has disappeared, my voice has become natural, and I am once more able to preach the blessed Gospel. Let me advise all who are troubled with catarrhal difficulties to apply to Dr. Lighthill.
P. R. RUSSELL.
Lynn, Mass., Feb. 1, 1862.

No. 42 Fifth-st., New-York, June 25, 1862.

Dr. Lighthill:

Dear Sir: I take pleasure in testifying to the remarkable skill and judgment you displayed in the case of my daughter, who had been partially deaf, accompanied by discharge from the ears, since early infancy, and is now, thanks to your treatment, able to hear as well as any one, while her ears are free from the discharge. Although it is nearly two years since she has been under your care, her hearing remains as good and her ears as sound as the day she left you.
O. S. HOLLY.

New-York, June 19, 1862.

Dr. Lighthill:

Dear Sir: Permit me to thank you most sincerely for the invaluable services you have rendered me in restoring the hearing of my son, who had been deaf from infancy, and who had previously been under the care of the best medical talent without the slightest success.
Respectfully,
ANSELL HECHT.
No. 136 6th-av.

No. 3 Gates-av., Brooklyn, April 15, 1862.

Dr. E. B. Lighthill:

It gives me pleasure to inform you of the entire and effectual cure you have made in my little daughter's eyes, who, after having tried the skill of several eminent physicians, has been entirely relieved through your treatment without which, it is probable, she would never have regained her sight.
Most respectfully, yours, A. H. PURDY.

DRY GOODS.

EXPOSITION PUBLIQUE,
ON WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1862,
OF
FALL CLOAKS, MANTILLAS, SACQUES, JACKETS, CIRCULARS AND SHAWLETTS.

A most important advantage to ladies is now offered in the purchase of these elegant and indispensable appendages of fashionable costume at
THE
UNITED STATES CLOAK AND MANTILLA STORE,
Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st.

MR. WILLIAM BUCHANAN MACKENZIE, designateur and manager of this establishment, has devoted his exclusive attention to the importation and manufacture of these popular garments this season. His personal acquaintance with the French markets and the most celebrated Parisian modistes, also his thorough knowledge of the tastes and wants of this community for the last twenty years, in Broadway and Canal-st., enable him constantly to place before the public the latest and most tasteful productions of European and American ingenuity.

THE STOCK COMPRISES
SUPERB LYONS VELVET CLOAKS.
INDIA SILK CLOAKS.
VELVET EILE CLOAKS.
MOHAIR PLUSH CLOAKS.
WOOLEN PLUSH CLOAKS.
CASTOR BEAVER CLOAKS.
DIAGONAL PLUSH CLOAKS.
FRENCH DOESKIN CLOAKS.
FRENCH BEAVER CLOAKS.
MAGNIFICENT GROS DE PARIS CLOAKS.

All the garments imported this season from Paris for this house are unique in design, and differing from anything heretofore introduced.

Misses' and young ladies' sacques and jackets in every style and description.

The best goods only are imported for this establishment, and the best fabrics used in the making; yet the proprietor is determined to regulate the prices with a strict regard to moderation, so as to suit the wishes of the most ECONOMICAL.

GEO. CAREY, Proprietor.
WM. BUCHANAN MACKENZIE, Superintendent.

RIBBONS! RIBBONS! RIBBONS!
AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
On MONDAY, Sept. 29,
We shall have ready for inspection,
ONE THOUSAND CARTONS OF TRIMMING AND FASHIONABLE RICH PARIS BONNET RIBBONS,
Purchased at Friday's and Saturday's auction sales.
ALSO,
100 CARTONS OF VARIOUS RIBBONS,
being part of a City jobber's stock, cheap.
City and country milliners invited.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st., and No. 66 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
FRENCH FLOWERS, FEATHERS, &c.
THE LARGEST STOCK TO SELECT FROM IN THE CITY.
WE RECEIVE NEW PATTERNS TWICE EVERY DAY, MANY OF WHICH ARE ENGAGED, AND CANNOT BE SEEN ELSEWHERE.
TO MILLINERS EVERY POSSIBLE ADVANTAGE IS OFFERED.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st.
Entrance to this Department No. 66 Allen-st.
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
SILK AND MILLINERY GOODS!!
THE CHEAPEST LINE OF BONNET SILKS EVER EXHIBITED IN THE CITY, RUNNING FROM 50 TO 75 CTS. PER YARD—EVERY SHADE.
SILK BONNET VELVETS, WITHOUT ADVANCE ON LAST YEAR'S PRICES. EVERY SHADE AND COLOR. FROM $1 50 PER YARD.
FULL LINES OF UNCUT VELVETS AND CORDED SILKS.
BARGAINS IN FANCY BONNET SILKS.
NEW STYLES IN TRIMMING LACES.
FULL LINES OF GUIPURE, THREAD, AND BRUSSELS LACES, UNDER REGULAR PRICES.
THREAD, GUIPURE, AND PUSHER VEILS, CHEAP.
MILLINERS WILL FIND IT ADVANTAGEOUS TO CALL EARLY.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ GRAND-STREET,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
FELT, BEAVER, AND STRAW HATS.
BLOOMERS, &c.,
Of every description and style,
FOR LADIES AND MISSES.
Without doubt we have
THE LARGEST STOCK IN THE CITY.
THE LARGEST TRADE IN THE CITY.
THE LARGEST BONNET ROOMS IN THE CITY.
Especially we invite the attention of
MILLINERS
to 150 cases of FANCY BONNETS, which will be offered at a large discount below MANUFACTURERS' PRICES, on
TUESDAY NEXT.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st.
Entrance to this department, No. 66 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND STREET CHEAP STORE.
FASHIONABLE DRESS TRIMMINGS
FOR THE FALL!
The Best Brands in BLACK SILK RIBBON VELVETS, from Narrow to Broadest Widths, under regular prices.
Full Lines of BLACK, with WHITE EDGE VELVET RIBBON.
Also, COLORED SILK RIBBON VELVETS—every width.
Over 500 Cartons of MOHAIR and other DRESS TRIMMINGS, chiefly Black and Plain—Fashionable Colors—at One-fifth the Cost of Importation!!
FANCY BUTTONS in almost every style.
Lot of NEW PATENT HOOK AND EYES.
Full Lines of BLACK AND COLORED CRAPES, LINING SILKS, &c., &c.
To Milliners and Country store-keepers, we have goods will suit you, which we offer below Jobbing Prices. The cheapest Rouches in the city.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
No. 311 and 311½ GRAND-St.,
Entrance to this Department No. 66 ALLEN-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.
EMBROIDERIES! EMBROIDERIES!
FROM AUCTION, NEW COLLARS.
FROM AUCTION, NEW SETS.
FROM AUCTION, NEW SLEEVES.
FROM AUCTION, EDGINGS AND INSERTINGS.
FROM AUCTION, EMBROIDERED BANDS.
FROM AUCTION, INFANTS' WAISTS AND ROBES.
FROM AUCTION.
LADIES' AND GENTS' LINEN HDKFS—Cheap.
BARGAINS IN THIS DEPARTMENT!
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.
HOSIERY!! HOSIERY!!
GLOVES!! GLOVES!!
HOSIERY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
MANY DESIRABLE MAKES UNDER REGULAR PRICES. LADIES' GENUINE GID GLOVES, 56 CENTS PER PAIR. LADIES' REAL GOAT-SKIN GLOVES, EMBROIDERED BACKS, 75 CENTS PER PAIR.
FULL LINES OF SILK GLOVES, KID FINISH.
MANY NEW STYLES in SILK, THREAD, and CASHMERE GLOVES.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT LEGRAIN'S.
OPENING OF NEW FALL GOODS.
SILKS, POPLINS, OTTOMANS, VELOUTINES AND MERINOS.

5 new desins in SILK, real Parisian style.
5 case changeable SILK.
5 cases plain SILK—new colors.
BLACK SILK of a special make, warranted good wearing.
MOURNING SILK and BLACK TAFFETAS without advance in price for one month more.

MOURNING DRESS GOODS.
Special attention has been given to the mourning. Ladies will find first-class dress goods at prices much under the market value. Desirous to gain customers for this special branch of the business, no profit will be expected from the department this season.

$20,000 OF RICH LACES AND EMBROIDERIES, offered at a loss of 25 to 50 per cent. to close trade. Ladies' lovers of CHANTILLY LACES, will find it a great advantage to buy now, especially Lace Flounces, rich white lace Shawls, Veils, Scarfs and Flounces for weddings, should be bought in advance, as such an opportunity will never present itself again.
LEGRAIN'S, No. 720 Broadway,
Corner Waverly-place, near New-York Hotel.

NEW GOODS. NEW GOODS.
NOW OPENING DAILY.
NEW SHAWLS AND CLOAKS,
of the latest styles imported.
NEW DRESS GOODS.
Merinos, Poplins, Ottomans, Crepes, Cashmeres, Canton Cloths, Delaines, Wool Plaids; also, Mourning Dress Goods in great variety.
BLACK SILKS AT LAST SEASON'S PRICES.
Bargains from auction daily.
W. K. PEYTON,
No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

CHARLOTTE G. SMITH'S
ELEGANT AND EXTENSIVE STYLES OF PARIS CLOAKS
IN VELVET, SILK, AND CLOTH,
AND
LONG AND SQUARE CASHMERE SHAWLS,
suitable for FALL and WINTER wear, SELECTED PERSONALLY in the leading houses in Paris. Also,
CHILDREN'S CLOAKS.
No. 1,142 Broadway, corner 26th-st.

MOURNING GOODS! MOURNING GOODS!!
M. & A. MYERS & CO.,
Have now received the
Full importation of
FALL GOODS,
Which they are now offering to the public at
LOW PRICES.
M. & A. MYERS & CO.,
No. 623 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

FAMILY DRY GOODS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will offer at retail,
ON MONDAY. SEPT. 29,
A LARGE STOCK
of
SUPERIOR FAMILY AND HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
CANAL-ST., corner of MERCER.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
ARE NOW OFFERING
THEIR ENTIRE IMPORTATION
of
FLANNELS AND BLANKETS,
At Retail.
CANAL-ST., corner of MERCER.

EMBROIDERED POPLIN ROBES,
A NEW ARTICLE.
Received per steamer *Arabia*.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

REAL LACES AND FRENCH EMBROIDERIES.
A choice selection in
COLLARS, SETS, SHAWLS, BARBES, VEILS, &c.,
Received per late arrivals. For sale by
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

PLAIN AND FIGURED OTTOMANS, POPLINS AND MERINOS.
A very full assortment, at
MODERATE PRICES.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer,

LACE CURTAINS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Have now on exhibition
THEIR FALL IMPORTATION
of
LACE CURTAINS
and
DRAPERY MUSLINS,
IN ENTIRELY NEW DESIGNS.
CANAL-ST., corner of MERCER.

MOURNING GOODS.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT
in
NEW FABRICS AND DESIGNS,
for sale by
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
CANAL-ST., corner of MERCER.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
No. 355 BROADWAY,
Will offer at retail on Monday, Sept. 29,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
FRENCH, ENGLISH AND GERMAN
DRESS GOODS,
NEW AND DESIRABLE STYLES.
ALSO,
A LARGE STOCK OF DOMESTIC GOODS,
Consisting of
PRINTS, MUSLINS, &c.,
Bought previous to the advance, and will be sold
AT LOW PRICES.
BLACK AND COLORED SILKS IN GREAT VARIETY.
ALSO,
A large assortment of
SHAWLS, MOURNING GOODS, LACES, HOSIERY, GLOVES, &c.,
Together with a large stock of
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
INDIA SHAWLS, LONG AND SQUARE,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.

---

359 BROADWAY.
Gold Window Shades.
Buff Holland Window Shades.
White do. do. do.
Green do. do. do.
Wire Shades at 50c. per foot.
Retail prices not advanced.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY.

NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS,
MUSLIN CURTAINS,
DAMASK CURTAINS,
SATIN DELAINE CURTAINS,
BROCATEL CURTAINS,
CORNICES, CORDS, TASSELS,
GIMP, &c.
Retail prices not advanced.
KELTY'S, No. 359 Broadway.

BARGAINS IN SHAWLS.—
STRIPED BROCHE SHAWLS,
FROM AUCTION, AT RETAIL.
BLACK AND WHITE CHECK SHAWLS,
NEW STYLES FALL CLOAKS.
E. S. HILLS & CO.,
No. 331 BROADWAY.

GRAND OPENING.
NEW FALL GOODS
At
CHARLES HEARD & CO.'S,
No. 301 Grand-st.,
NEW SILKS, NEW MERINOS, NEW POPLINS,
NEW OTTOMANS,
NEW REPS, NEW CASHMERES,
NEW DELAINES, NEW PRINTS,
NEW CLOAKS, NEW MANTILLAS, NEW SHAWLS,
And
A splendid stock of new DRESS GOODS, which will be offered at retail much less than wholesale prices.
Also,
300 Pieces Madder Prints, only 12½ cents per yard.
1,000 Pieces very best make Bleached Shirting, much less than wholesale prices.
1,500 Pieces best make Unbleached Muslin, in all widths, purchased before the late advance.
2,000 Dozen fine British Hosiery, at old prices.
500 Dozen pure Linen Handkerchiefs, at 6¼ cents each.
400 Dozen pure Linen very fine Handkerchiefs, at 12½ cents each.
Also,
Pure Linen Damask, Napkins, Towels, Table Cloths, Blankets, Flannels, Cloths, Cassimeres, Velvets, &c., &c., which we shall offer at very LOW PRICES.
CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Have made large additions to their popular stocks of
SILKS, SHAWLS,
DRESS GOODS,
LACES, EMBROIDERIES,
GLOVES, HOSIERY,
LINENS,
SHEETINGS,
WHITE GOODS,
BROWN
and
BLEACHED
SHIRTINGS,
SHEETINGS, &c., &c., at exceedingly low prices.

AT DE PERCEVAL'S, NO. 657 BROADWAY.—All kinds of children's cloaks, dresses, blankets, sacques, chemises, corsets, infants' waists, aprons, bibs, baskettes, &c., Garibaldi costumes, ladies' embroidered chemises and nightgown yokes; also, ladies' ready-made under-garments, fluted handkerchiefs.
Initials and coat of arms embroidered on handkerchiefs, table-linen and bed-clothing; cotton and silk embroidery made to order; stamping for embroideries and braiding executed perfectly.

REAL INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR
SQUARE AND LONG
SHAWLS.
$100 EACH, AND UPWARD.
DECIDED BARGAINS.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

LADIES, THIS IS THE LAST MONTH for pice-fitting dollar corsets, 50c. skirts, and the fine 25c. stockings, cheap hair nets, gloves, fancy goods, Zephyr worsted, yarns and small wares. This month prices must advance. Now is the time to save money. Send your orders and postage stamps. N. B.—Premium allowed on silver and gold.
ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

GEORGE KEYES, NO. 343 8TH-AV., will open on MONDAY, Sept. 29, a new and complete assortment of Dress Goods, Black Silks, Merinos, Alpacas, Parmattas, and other desirable goods; also domestic and housekeeping goods, Carpets, Oilcloth, Window-shades, &c., at popular prices.

MILLINERY.

1862.—PARIS AND NEW-YORK FALL FASHIONS in ladies' bonnets, flowers and ribbons. I have some exclusive novelties for ladies. Mrs. W. SIMMONDS, No. 637 Broadway.

PERSONAL.

New-York, Sept. 27, 1862.
JOSEPH CLARK.—ANY INFORMATION RELATIVE to JOSEPH CLARK, aged seventy-six years, will be thankfully received by the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, at their office.
S. DRAPER, President.

BARTHOLOMEW McDONOUGH IS REQUESTED by his wife to repair to Memphis, Tenn., immediately.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND COUPE IN GOOD condition. Address, stating price, which must be low, P. P. N., Box No. 1,344, New-York Post-office.

THE GOTHIC FURNACE HAS EVERY advantage of hot water or steam-heating, at one-quarter the cost. LESLEY & ELLIOTT, 494 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK, &c.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman wants a cook's situation; will assist with washing and ironing; no objection to a short distance in the country; she is fully competent in all branches of good cooking, and will be found neat in person and work; also willing and obliging, as reference will show. Apply for two days at No. 83 East 15th-st., between Irving-place and 3d-av.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—SITUATIONS are wanted together for two sisters, as above, who are neat and thorough servants; likewise of the most reliable character and habits, having lived many years in first-class families in Brooklyn, to whom they refer; are economical servants, and know how to appreciate a good home. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, situations by two American Protestant young girls, one as cook, washer and ironer, and the other as chambermaid and waitress, and to assist in the washing and ironing, or as nurse or seamstress; will go together or separate, in either City or country; good reference given. Can be seen, till engaged, at No. 45 Spring-st., corner of Mulberry.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer, for a steady woman, who is a thorough good cook, and can wash and iron excellently; is not fond of going out or changing her situations; can furnish the most respectable City references as to capability and integrity. Can be seen by applying at No. 6 Court-st., Brooklyn, (basement.)

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook by one who perfectly understands her business; has no objection to assist with the washing and ironing if required; has the best of City reference from her last place if required. Can be seen for two days at No. 79 West 40th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway.

AS COOK OR GENERAL SERVANT.—Wanted, a situation for a smart, faithful, neat girl, to do cooking or general housework; is a respectable, competent servant, a good plain cook, and an excellent washer and ironer; obliging, economical and trusty; best of references. Call at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A MIDDLE-AGED Protestant woman, a situation as plain cook, or will do housework in a small family; is a good washer and ironer; she is neat in her kitchen, and prefers a steady place; has good City reference. Call at No. 85 6th-av., near Waverley-place, front room, up stairs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE and trustworthy woman, a situation as first-rate cook in a private family; understands her business perfectly. Can be highly recommended. Call at No. 1 Milligan-place, 6th-av., between 10th and 11th sts., from 10 to 4 o'clock. No objection to the country.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook; understands all kinds of soups, fish, meats, poultry and game, and all kinds of deserts. Call, for two days, at No. 81 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Has the best of reference.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable young woman wishes a situation as excellent cook, washer and ironer; has no objection to assist; can give five years' best City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 266 East 14th-st.

AS COOK.—A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS A SITuation as cook in a private family; perfectly understands her business; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 111 West 25th-st., near 7th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable woman as cook; understands the business in all its branches; good reference given. Call for two days at No. 355 6th-av., corner 22d-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY AN AMERICAN young woman, a situation as cook in a private family. Can be seen for two days at No. 11 Barrow-st.

AS GOOD COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT young woman, a situation as good cook; is a good baker; would assist with the washing and ironing. Has best City reference. Apply for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS PLAIN COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION, by a respectable girl, as good plain cook; is an excellent washer and ironer; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 1,371 Broadway, between 39th and 40th st.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—A SITUATION wanted, by a competent woman, as first-class cook; she thoroughly understands all kinds of cooking, is an excellent baker and pastry cook; can give the best of City reference. Apply at No. 128 8th-av., between 16th and 17th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation for a neat, tidy and most respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing; will be found to be a thoroughly experienced servant. Can give the most respectable reference as to capability and integrity. Can be seen at No. 6 Court-st., Brooklyn, in the basement,

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS, OR AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A French colored woman, with the best of references from her last employer, desires a situation in the City or any distance in the country; has lived with some of the best families in America and Europe; salary not so much an object as a good home. Call at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young girl wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would do general housework for a small private family; best of City references given. Call at No. 152 East 32d-st., near 2d-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A Scotch Protestant girl wishes a situation as above; is an experienced servant and very superior washer and ironer; has lived in first-class families, and is highly recommended as trustworthy, efficient and obliging. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED A situation as chambermaid and waitress, chambermaid and laundress, nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress, by a young woman, with best of City references; no charge to employers. Apply at office, No. 7 West 11th-st., several doors west of Broadway.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—AN ACTIVE young woman wishes a situation to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and washing, or as laundress in a small family; has excellent City reference. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; will assist in the washing and ironing; has the best City reference. Call at 387 6th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, a situation as nurse; thoroughly understands her business; is capable of taking charge of a baby from its birth; good City reference; no objection to travel. Call at No. 232 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts., first floor; call from 9 to 3 o'clock.

AS NURSE.—A MIDDLE-AGED PROTESTANT woman, of kind and affectionate disposition, and great experience in the care of infant children, wishes a situation as nurse; is highly respectable, and refers to Brooklyn families. Apply to Mrs. CHRISTOPHER, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress, who fully understands the care of a baby from its birth or growing children. Has six years of best City reference. Call at No. 238 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A REspectable Protestant girl wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress; good reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 149 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., first floor, back room.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION, as seamstress, by a competent, steady young woman; can operate on a sewing machine; has considerable knowledge of dressmaking and hairdressing; she has long and satisfactory City reference, and will be found very obliging; no objection to do chamberwork. Call, or address No. 1,148 Broadway.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a competent tidy woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as seamstress and chambermaid, or regular seamstress; makes children's clothes, also shirts; does fancy sewing; is quick with the needle; wages $3 a week, or $7 a month; no objection to the country. Call at, or address No. 184 East 21st-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—SITUATION WANTED, by a first-class seamstress; understands cutting and fitting, and all kinds of family sewing; has good reference; is willing and obliging; a nice home will be preferred. To be seen for two days, from 10 to 4 o'clock, at 210 West 21st-st., between 8th and 9th avs., for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as seamstress by a young woman well acquainted with family sewing; no objections to do a little chamberwork or wait on a lady in City or country; wages not so much an object as a steady home; good City reference given. Call or send to 115 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS—CHAMBERMAID.—Two sisters wish situations; one as seamstress; the other as chambermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing. Can be seen for two days at their present place, No. 88 Amity-st., New-York.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTestant woman, a situation as laundress, or chambermaid and laundress; understands French fluting; has excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.
JOHN GINTY.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A LADY, WELL EDUcated and competent to take the charge of a private household, wants a situation as housekeeper; references exchanged. Address, with particulars, Mrs. OLIVER, Station C.

AS GENERAL HOUSE SERVANT.—AN aged Scotch woman wishes a situation as general house servant, or to wash and iron; would go out by the day or week; but would prefer a permanent situation; has the best reference. Call at No. 87 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the rear, top floor.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—A situation wanted by a respectable young woman as waitress or chambermaid. Has the best City reference. No. 205 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO TAKE CHARGE of a house, or the care of a house and children, or to teach young children, or as teacher in the primary department of a public or private school, or companion to a lady. Good reference given. Call after 12 o'clock, at No. 42 East 21st-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.; or a note addressed to Miss COLLINS will meet with attention.

ALL PRIVATE FAMILIES, BOARDING-HOUSES, hotels, City or country, will find it to their advantage to call at the old office, No. 149 Grand-st. On hand, a good selection of male and female servants. Wanted, a few select servants for private families.

UNE FILLE FRANCAISE PROTESTANTE, sachant tailler robe et lingerie très bien coudre à la main et à la machine, et très bien coiffer, désire ce placer dans une bonne famille comme couturier ou lady's maid; de bonne recommandation. S'adresser, par lettre, Mlle. M. B., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS GARDENER AND FLORIST.—WANTED, by a married man, a situation as gardener and florist; has had 16 years' experience. Any gentleman wanting such a man may address JOHN McQUINN, Tuckahoe, Westchester County, New-York, stating where an interview may be had.

AS GARDENER OR COACHMAN.—SITUATION wanted, by a Protestant young man, as gardener or coachman; understands the care of horses thoroughly; is a good milker; can give good reference as to honesty and sobriety; high wages no object to a good place. Address COACHMAN or GARDENER, for one week, No. 18 Morris-st.

AS GARDENER AND FARMER.—WANTED a situation as farmer and gardener by a competent, practical man; can give the best of references; he is married, and has a small family. Call on or address K. P., at Smith's seed-store, No. 71 Liberty-st., New-York.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED by a Protestant single young man, a situation as coachman and groom; has had long experience in the care and management of horses; is a good and careful driver; has no objection to the country; has excellent City reference; left his last situation in consequence of the death of his employer. Can be seen for three days at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation by a Protestant young man as coachman and groom, in City or country; understands his business in all its branches; can give satisfactory references. Apply at No. 161 Grand-st., for two days.

AS GERMAN COACHMAN OR WAITER.—A German, who is well qualified to fill any of these places, and who is willing to make himself in any way useful, wishes a situation. Apply at the Employment Society's office, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, a few doors east of Broadway.

AS CLERK OR BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTed, a situation as clerk or book-keeper by a temperate American, forty years of age; salary moderate. Address B. H., Post-office, New-York.

LACES, EMBROIDERIES, &c.—A LACE man of much experience and acknowledged ability, both as buyer and salesman, is open to an engagement; full references. Address LACE GOODS, Station G., P. O.

HELP WANTED,

WANTED AS NURSE.
An experienced, middle-aged, Scotch or Welsh woman, with the best City references. Call at No. 46 West 17th-st., between 10 and 4 o'clock, on Monday or Tuesday.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—AT THE PROTestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts., several cooks, laundresses, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, and girls for housework, for City and country. None but Protestants, with City reference, need apply. No charge until engaged.
JOHN GINTY.

WANTED—AT MRS. GREEN'S AGENCY FOR Employment, No. 950 Broadway, east side, near 22d-st., opposite the St. Germain Hotel, Men Waiters, Welsh Waitresses; good help of every calling. Public patronage is respectfully solicited,

AT BOOKHAM & BEDELL'S, NO. 307 4th-av., (late No. 149 Grand-st.,) are wanted immediately, for private families, Protestant first-class cooks, and cooks to assist with the washing and ironing; also, laundresses, chambermaids and girls for general housework.

WANTED—A PHOTOGRAPHIC PRINTER, AT GARDNER'S GALLERY, Stamford, Conn.; one well acquainted with both the plain and albumen process; a young man preferred. For particulars address as above.

PAPER-MAKER WANTED.—A GOOD FOURdrinier machine tender, at Jessup & Moore's Mills, near Wilmington, Delaware. Address WM. A. LINDSAY, Wilmington, Delaware.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO THE HOUSEWORK of a small family; must be well-recommended for honesty and good temper. Call, after 9 o'clock, at No. 229 West 30th-st.

WET NURSE WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE woman with a fresh breast of milk, not over three months old. Apply between the hours of 8 and 10 in the morning at 85 Lexington-av.

INSTRUCTION.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,
No. 71 West 14th-st., corner of 6th-av.,
Now in its forty-third year, reopens on Monday, Sept. 8, with every advantage for the education of youth in both the elementary and higher branches, in ancient and modern languages, bookkeeping, and all other departments of a complete school course. Pupils are received at all ages, and thoroughly prepared for college or business.
Reference is made to the Faculties of Columbia College and the New-York University. Also, to the following gentlemen, whose sons have attended the school the past year: Rev. Drs. Hatfield, Spencer and Beach, Rev. Edward E. Rankin, Hon. Wm. F. Havemeyer, Judge Quackenbush, Col. D. H. Vinton, Peter S. Hoe, Esq.; Edward S. Jaffray, Esq.; James Marsh, Esq.; Stephen P. Russel, Esq.; Dr. H. W. B. Woodhull, Prof. J. D. Trask, M. D., of Astoria; Judge Fink, of Jersey City, and many others, whose names, together with strong commendatory letters, will be found in the circular. Parents are invited to call.
G. P. QUACKENBOS, Rector.

MRS. & MISS STEERS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 56 WEST 11th-STREET,
Will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 18.
Class Singing will be taught by Mr. Muller, Organist of Ascension Church. Circulars may be obtained at the principal bookstores, and at No. 56 West 11th-st.

MADAME C. MEARS BURKHARDT,
Nos. 222 and 224 Madison-av., corner of 38th-st.
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
Will reopen Sept. 17.
Madame C M. B. will be at home from Sept. 8.
Circulars at Beers & Co.'s, No. 701 Broadway; Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its Forty-third Semi-Annual Session Oct. 2. With an attendance undiminished by the war, it continues its rare facilities for instruction in the solid and ornamental branches, and for physical culture. For circulars address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

MAD. BOTE, HAVING RETURNED TO the City, respectfully informs her friends and the public that she will resume her instruction of the piano, singing, the French and German languages, at her own or the pupils' houses. Call or address No. 62 West 33d-st., near Broadway.

MRS. WILLIAMES'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 26 West 39th-st.,
Will reopen, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17. All letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention

ELOCUTION TAUGHT—STAMMERING CURED.—The new Vocal Gymnasium, No. 25 East 27th-st., corner Madison-av., is in a flourishing condition. Great enthusiasm among the pupils; special attention given to elocutionary reading. Persons in delicate health with consumptive symptoms rapidly restored.

DO YOU SEEK GOOD SCHOOLS FOR your children and wards? Circulars, and full particulars are, without charge, at "AMER. SCHOOL INST.," No. 596 Broadway.
G. S. WOODMAN & CO.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE—No. 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., Rev. ISAAC FERRIS, D. D., LL.D., President, Mrs. Parks, Misses Brewster and Ferris, Principals, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 15.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Fiftieth Semi-annual Session will commence Nov. 1. For circulars address the Principal,
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL for boys, corner 5th-av. and 26th-st.—entrance No. 1,134 Broadway. Circulars at the residence of Miss S., No. 49 East 30th-st.

THE MISSES FRASER'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 88 West 48th-st. Circulars may be had by applying at the above address.

MILITARY ACADEMY, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—The semi-annual session, Military and Collegiate, will commence, Oct. 1, 1862.
Gen. M. I. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

MADAME THIBAULT, OF No. 15 WASHINGTON-PLACE, having removed to No. 9 West 36th-st., will reopen her boarding and day school for young ladies, on Monday, Sept. 22.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH FEMALE INSTITUTE, No. 236 West 29th-st., is now open. A limited number of Misses will be received as boarders.

MAPLE HALL—YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL, at Jamaica, Long Island, will reopen on the second MONDAY in September.

MISS EWART'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 219 West 21st-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 8.

MISS STONE'S BOARDING AND DAY School will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 62 East 15th-st.

THE MISSES MASON'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 18, at No. 74 West 21st-st.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their Day School for Young Ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., on MONDAY, Sept. 15.

A CARD.—A FOREIGN YOUNG GENTLEMAN of polished manners and liberal education, speaking fluently the French, English, Italian, and Spanish languages, desires to find some congenial occupation during the Winter and Spring months, till May, when he intends leaving for Europe. He would give private lessons in the above languages, or instruct a class of young ladies in some of the academies of New-York. Apply, for a month, to Monsieur de CLOZONE, care of Mr. Robert Earle, Hughsonville, Dutchess County, N. Y. Reference—Monsieur Elie Charlier, East 24th-st., N. Y. None but persons of the highest respectability need apply.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.—The fifth annual term of this institution commences WEDNESDAY, Oct. 1. Applications for admission and inquiries in reference to the course of study, &c., may be made at the Law School Building, No. 37 Lafayette-place, on Monday and Tuesday, Sept. 29 and 30, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 5 P. M., and on Wednesday, Oct. 1, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.
Catalogues containing full information can be obtained at No. 37 Lafayette-place, or by addressing the subscriber
THEODORE W. DWIGHT,
Professor of Municipal Law.

JOHN WOOD'S GYMNASIUM—NO. 4 AND 3 East 28th-st., near 5th-av., will be reopened for the season on MONDAY, Sept. 8. The advantages of a superior physical training for youths, in connection with their mental studies, cannot be over-estimated. Circulars may be had at the school, or sent free by mail.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. G. ANTHON CALLENDER'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 33 East 21st-st., three doors east from Broadway, will open on FRIDAY, Sept. 19. Mrs. CALLENDER refers to Rt. Rev. H. Potter, Bishop of New-York; Rev. Edward Y. Higbee, D. D., Rev. Geo. H. Houghton, D. D.; Prof. Charles Anthon, LL.D., Columbia College; Messrs. Chas. H. Russell, Wm. H. Aspinwall, Robert S. Hone, Denning Duer, A. Gracie King, Henry Chauncey, Jr., George C. Anthon, Henry Van Schaick, Fred. G. Foster, Eugene Dutilh, George A. Peters, M. D., New-York; Wm. H. Ashhurst, Philadelphia. Mrs. C. will be at home after Sept. 1.

VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE.
An English and French FAMILY and DAY SCHOOL for young ladies, Nos. 3 and 5 West 38th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 18. For full information see circular. The Principal will be at home on and after Sept. 1. In the meantime letters to his address in the City will receive prompt attention.
D. C. VAN NORMAN, Principal.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,
No. 71 West 14th-st., corner of 6th-av.,
G. P. QUACKENBOS, A. M., Rector,
is now open, with every advantage for the education of youth. Pupils are received at all ages, and thoroughly prepared for college or business. As new classes are now forming, in ancient and modern languages, book-keeping, &., the present is a most favorable time for entrance.

M. W. LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
No. 926 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., now open, receives a limited number of pupils, under the direct training of the Principal. Refers to the following gentlemen, who have been patrons:

Hon. Geo. Opdyke,	H. M. Alexander,	L. Lockwood,
Rev. Dr. Phillips,	Wm. Black,	H. A. Mott,
J. Linsly, M. D.,	G. Burchard,	D. S. Schanck,
W. Parker, M. D.,	A. W. Canfield,	A. H. Trowbridge,
J. Auchincloss,	P. Handy,	J. C. Tucker.

MISS KENNEDY'S
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 20 East 25th-st.,
Between Madison and 4th avs.
French is the language of the school. The number of boarding pupils is limited to twelve. Private instruction is given in languages, literature, &c., by the most distinguished Professors.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,
No. 253 Madison-av.,
S. E. corner of 40th-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 1. Until then, letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

MADAME F. REICHARD'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 22 West 22d-st., near 5th-av.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16.
For circulars, &c., address as above.

MISS BEAN
Respectfully informs her friends that her French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies,
No. 141 Madison-av.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16.
Miss BEAN will be in town after Sept. 5. Meantime letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S
BOARDING & DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 53 West 33d-st.
Will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 16. Miss Van Wagenen will be at home after Sept. 1, to receive applications for pupils.

ROSE HILL SEMINARY,
for Young Ladies, Danbury, Conn., will reopen MONDAY, Oct. 6. For circulars, apply to the Principals.
Mrs. C. M. WHITE,
Mrs. A. C. ELTING.

HOBART HALL, NEW-YORK,
No. 98 West 37th-st., near Broadway,
Will be reopened for Young Ladies, MONDAY, Sept. 15.
Rev. JOHN J. ELMENDORF, Rector.

BENJAMIN MASON'S
MILITARY AND COLLEGIATE BOARDING SCHOOL, YONKERS, N. Y.
Circulars at No. 39 Nassau-st. and No. 574 Broadway.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY SCHOOL.
M. N. WISEWELL, Principal—Perth Amboy, N. J.
The academic year will commence on Monday, Sept. 1. Circulars and general information may be obtained of the Principal, at Eagleswood, (access from New-York five times per day *via* Staten Island Railroad,) or of MARCUS SPRING, No. 27 Park-place, New-York.

MISS JAMES' FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, will open on MONDAY, Sept. 29, at No. 54 West 36th-st., where prospectus, with full particulars, may be obtained.

REFERENCES.
D. D. Field, Esq., New-York.
Rev. Dr. Cummings, New-York.
Benjamin H. Field, Esq., New-York.
Edward Satterlee, Esq., New-York.
J. W. Gerard, Esq., New-York.
Rev. Dr. Hawkes, New-York.
Hon. Edward Everett, Boston.
Hon. Elon Farnsworth, Detroit.
Right Rev. Bishop McCoskey, Michigan.
Hon. Robert McClelland, Detroit.
Gerrit Smith, Esq., Peterborough
Hon. Harvey Baldwin, Syracuse.
Pierce M. Irving, Esq., Irvington.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE—NO. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington-square, (GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., and JAMES FANNING, A. M., Rectors,) with twelve Assistant Professors, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college. Students for West Point, Columbia, Harvard and other colleges are admitted to the classes for which they are prepared. *Now* is the time to join the CLASSES in Latin, Greek, Mathematics, French, German, Spanish, &c., while they are in process of formation. Only 15 pupils to the teacher is the average and *not* 150, as in the crowded masses of the Ward schools. Boarding pupils received. Catalogues with terms, references, &c., had at the Institute, or by addressing G. W. CLARKE, the resident Principal.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—THE NEXT ACAdemic year of this Institution will begin on the first Monday (6th) of October, when the students will attend at 9½ o'clock, A. M., for matriculation. Candidates for admission will be examined on Saturday, the 4th of October at 9½ A. M. Those failing at the June examination, will be reexamined on the same day.
CHS. KING, LL.D., President Columbia College.

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE—170th-st. and Kingsbridge-road.—French is the language of the school; English branches, Spanish, German, Collegiate course; preparatory course to West Point. Laboratory; ample buildings; 30 acres of ground, with skating-pond.
LESPINASSE & ESTEVEZ, Principals.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 8. There is a Primary Department under a female teacher. French is spoken in one department and in the gymnasium. Circulars at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway.

MR. DOLBEAR, NO. 609 BROADWAY, removes all stiffness and trembling, and teaches all persons to write a rapid business hand. Book-keeping as used in the best business houses, and the shortest methods of commercial calculations taught by an expert, practical book-keeper.

MADAME CLARA M. BRINKERHOFF INforms her pupils and the public that she has removed to No. 54 7th-av., near 14th-st., and will continue to give lessons for the production and cultivation of the voice! For church or concert engagements, address as above.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S CLASSICAL, French and English school, corner of Broadway and 12th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 8. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411; Crowen's, No. 699; Segee's, No. 826 Broadway.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.—MR. LOUIS ERNST'S French and English Classical and Commercial Boarding and Day School, Nos. 47 and 49 West 20th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., will reopen Monday, Sept. 15.

JOHN MacMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH, English and Primary School, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., was reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 8. Circulars can be had at Lockwood's, Crowen's, and Price's, Nos. 411, 699, and 884 Broadway.

SPECIAL ATTENTION WILL BE GIVEN to the education of a few private pupils in the family of a clergyman and professional teacher. For circulars and information inquire of WEEKS & DeFOREST, No. 58 Wall-st., or address Rev. J. TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

A YOUNG LADY, FULLY COMPETENT, is desirous of obtaining pupils to instruct on the piano; terms moderate. Address a note to A. C., Box No. 170 *Times* Office, stating where an interview can be had; or call at her residence, No. 58 East 38th-st.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, French, English and Primary School, with Gymnasium, Nos. 870 and 872 Broadway, corner 18th-st., reopens Sept. 8. Circulars at the school and at Randolph's.

NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL receives pupils from seven years and upwards, preparing them for college, business, West Point or the Naval Academy. Circulars at the University.

THE MISSES OAKLEY'S BOARDING and Day School for young Ladies will reopen MONDAY, the 15th of September, at No. 96 Madison-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

THE MISSES GREEN WILL REOPEN their School for Young Ladies, on THURSDAY, Sept. 18, at No. 1 5th-av., first door from Washington-square.

MISS S. M. ROGERS' SCHOOL—FORMERly B. A. Smith's, Lexington-av., near 37th-st., reopens Sept. 15.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S DAY AND boarding school, No. 141 West 38th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 8.

MISS E. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 77 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17.

RICHARD P. JENKS' CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL, No. 1,186 Broadway, will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 8.

J. H. BROWN'S CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL SCHOOL, No. 244 West 19th-st., will commence its seventeenth year on Monday, Sept. 8.

J. H. PATTON'S CLASSICAL, ENGLISH, French and Primary School will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 15 West 26th-st., opposite Trinity Chapel.

MISS COOPER'S SCHOOL, AT NO. 63 East 22d-st., is now open. Pupils are instructed in the English studies, French language and music.

YOUTHS' HOME BOARDING-SCHOOL, on a farm, near Hackensack, N. J. Terms, $120 per year. For circulars, address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

THE MISSES DANFORTH WILL REOPEN their Boarding and Day School, Sept. 10, at No. 51 West 24th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH school for young ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17.

INSTRUCTION.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, Nos. 48 and 50 East 24th-st.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
Pupils prepared for West Point, the Navy School, College and business. A pupil can enter when 8 years of age, and remain till he is 20. Prospectus, with full details, to be had. Lessons will be resumed on SEPT. 15.
PROF. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

WILLIAM J. NEVIUS,
PRIVATE BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
NO. 19 WEST 16TH ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.,
Will be re-opened on MONDAY, Sept. 15.
Circulars can be obtained at the house.

MISS HAVENS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 250 Madison-av., between 39th and 40th sts.,
Will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 15th.
School Circulars may be had at her residence.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 32 West 18th-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. Circulars, stating terms, &c., may be obtained at the above address.

CLASSICAL INSTITUTE,
No. 68 West 26th-st.,
N. E. CORNWALL, D.D., Rector.
The next year of this school will begin on MONDAY, Sept. 22. Circulars at the school-rooms and the principal bookstores.

MISS WALSH'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School, for young ladies and children, opens [illegible] September, at No. 53 West 32d-st.

MISS MARY SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL will commence on Sept. 10, at No. 49 East 30th-st.

TEACHERS.

"AMER. SCHOOL INST.," ESTB. 1855.
Wanted—Gentleman and wife, for small select school at reasonable salary—English, classics and music must be taught—apply in person for one week; Episcopalian lady for piano and singing, in the West; young lady, of New-York Public Schools, preferred, for partial engagement in the City; French lady for seminary in Massachusetts; gentleman for English in Maryland; Episcopalian gentleman for small select school near the City; German governess for New-York family; lady for calisthenics in New-Jersey; French lady for New-Jersey; first-class teacher (lady) for piano and singing; French governess for City; first-class Episcopalian for classics in Pennsylvania; lady for French and music in New-Jersey; lady for German and music. First-class select school for young ladies for rent, on the Hudson.
Personal applications preferred.
G. S. WOODMAN & CO., No. 596 Broadway.

AS TEACHER.—A YOUNG WOMAN, A NATIVE of Germany, wishes to engage as teacher in an American family with children; speaks German fluently; good English and the first rudiments in French taught. She has got a first class Wheeler & Wilson sewing machine and can do all kinds of family sewing. Apply for two days at No. 44 Stanton st., near Forsyth-st.

WANTED.—AN ACCOMPLISHED TUTOR, WITH several years' experience in best City families, has a few desirable hours now vacant. Instruction in ancient and modern languages, mathematics and English branches. Boys fitted for College. Best of references furnished. Address D., Box No. 1.5 *Times* Office.

AS PRIVATE TUTOR.—A TEACHER OF SEVeral years' experience, graduate of Columbia College, will give private tuition in the Classics, Mathematics or English branches. Address A. B., Box No. 183 *Times* Office.

PRIVATE TUTOR.—A STUDENT, LATE FROM a first-class New-England University, prepared to teach the ancient or modern languages, and the higher English branches, desires employment as private tutor; excellent references given; work more important than salary. Address J. M. K., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

WANTED—IN A HIGH SCHOOL IN NEW-YORK City, a young man, as instructor of ordinary English, who will receive $5 per week (five school days) and one hour's instruction in the higher departments of classics, mathematics, or modern languages. Address EDUCATION, Box No. 181 *Times* Office.

AS GOVERNESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as resident governess, by a young lady competent to teach the English branches and rudiments of French. She is willing to go a short distance in the country. Address C., Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

AS GOVERNESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as visiting governess, or teacher in a school, by one who has had some years' experience in teaching advanced pupils. A letter addressed to Miss PRATT, No. 41 West 35th-st., will meet with prompt attention.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A NATIVE French teacher. A Protestant preferred. Apply to Belvidere Seminary, Belvidere, N. J.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BROOKLYN—NO. 16 CLINTON-ST.—PLEASant apartments for families or single gentlemen. All modern conveniences have been introduced, making the house especially desirable for those seeking a comfortable home. Convenient to Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries. References required.

BOARDING.—WANTED A PARTY TO GO A few miles in the country, to board ten or twelve mechanics, or a party to act as steward and take charge and furnish the meals; most of the bedding furnished; and but little furniture needed; no house rent. Apply at 151 Front-st., between 1 and 3 o'clock.

BOARDING.—A HANDSOME SUITE OF ROOMS on the second story, separate or together; also one or two for single gentlemen; price moderate; accommodations good; house has all improvements; convenient to Catharine and Fulton ferries. Apply at No. 86 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

BOARDING—AT NO. 102 EAST 14TH-ST., OPPOsite the Academy of Music; families or single persons can have board on moderate terms, with the choice of several very pleasant rooms, having all the improvements; dinner at 6 o clock; references exchanged.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS, with good grates, gas, bath, &c., for gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen; family private; terms moderate; convenient to cars and stages. No. 34 West 29th-st.

BOARDING.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED PARlors and bedrooms may be obtained by applying at No. 42 West Nineteenth-street. No children taken. References given and required.

BOARDING.—FAMILIES AND SINGLE GENtlemen can obtain first-class rooms, with board, private table, or otherwise, to suit, at No. 58 West 23d-st. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY ON MURRAY Hill will let three rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with board, to desirable parties, on reasonable terms, location delightful. Call at No. 16 East 42d-st.

BOARDING.—A SUITE OF FURNISHED ROOMS to let, with board, at No. 30 Union-square; also rooms for gentlemen. References required.

BOARDING.—VERY PLEASANT ROOMS MAY be had, with board, at No. 54 West 17th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT FRONT ROOM, with board, can be obtained by a gentleman and wife in a private family, at No. 106 West 33d-st.

BOARD WANTED—IN A GOOD PRIVATE house, for a small family, counting as three persons. Three rooms needed, with two fires. Terms not to exceed $60 to $80 per month. Address, with particulars, Box No. 1,737 New-York Post-office.

BOARD WANTED UNTIL SPRING—FOR two ladies and servant; a private family preferred. Address Box No. 3,967 Post-office.

WANTED—IN A RESPECTABLE FAMILY, near Broadway or 4th-av., and between 25th and 38th sts., a rear third story room, opening south, and with the sole use of an adjoining bath and water closet. The advertiser wishes breakfast and tea. Address B. B. C., Box No. 1,584 New-York Post-office.

BROOKLYN.—A VERY PLEASANT SUITE OF rooms on Clinton-st., will be let to a family of three or four persons, with board, and well furnished, for $100 per month. Address BOARDING, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

AT NO. 176 EAST 14TH-ST., FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—With full or partial board, for single gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives, with all the modern improvements.

TO LET.—A LADY, HAVING LARGE AND well-furnished rooms, in a modern house, desirably located, would rent two or more to gentlemen, without board. Responsible parties requiring such accommodations will receive an answer by addressing B. J., Box No. 135 *Times* Office, stating name and reference.

TO LET, WITH BOARD.—TWO HALL BEDrooms, one on the second and one on the third floor, and a large room, suitable for a family, on the fourth floor, will be let, with board, at No. 15 Irving-place.

TO LET.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, OCCUPYING A first-class house on Murray Hill, will let the second floor to a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen. Address L. M., Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

ROOM TO LET.—A SMALL, NEATLY-FURnished room to let to a single gentleman, in a private family, at No. 42 St. Mark's-place.

TO LET—TO A GENTLEMAN, (IN A PRIVATE family,) a furnished room on second floor, No. 46 East 19th-st., near Broadway.

ELEGANT FURNISHED APARTMENTS to rent, with private table only, at No. 140 5th-av., corner of 19th-st. References exchanged.

ELEGANT ROOMS, NEWLY FURNISHED, with first-class board, can be had at No. 147 West 14th-st.; references exchanged.

PARENTS RESIDING OUT OF TOWN, officers in the army, or parties going abroad, who desire to provide a comfortable home for their children, where they will receive the care and attention of a competent and respectable lady, and have an opportunity of attending schools in this City, may learn further particulars by addressing CARROLL, Box No. 156 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—FOR FALL AND WINter, can be procured at a commodious farm-house, in Ulster County, near Poughkeepsie; location very healthy and pleasing; every convenience for comfort and recreation; liberal table; terms reasonable. Address H. E., Esopus, N. Y.

FOR SALE—THE FAST-SAILING SLOOP-rigged yacht PAULINE, about 17 tons burden; is well found in sails, rigging, &c.; now lying in Gowanus Bay, and can be seen at any time by application to WM. PETERS, at his dock, Gowanus, and will be sold at a bargain, in order to close the estate of her late owner.
G. M. CHARDAVOYNE, Administrator.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (75th edition just out, over 400 pages, nearly 100 tinted figure illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen Nights, with the urine or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.
All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copabia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; S. TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; or the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M., and Thursday evenings.
"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Dispatch, Staats Zietung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospital of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Gleet or Gonorrhea of long standing, where all internal remedies have failed, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 23 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST. MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instruction given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free, to any address, on receipt of two 3-cent stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

NERVOUS DEBILITY.—BY C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy, &c., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Revised Edition. Price $1, mailed. Those who have been disappointed in the use of so-called "Specific" remedies for the Cure of Seminal Weakness, Impotency, and kindred complaints, would do well to procure a copy of this Book, and read especially pages 113, 114, 115, and 264 to 269. To be had of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., N.Y. Author's address, No. 31 East 27th-st., (late of No. 658 Broadway.)

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in Correcting, Regulating and Removing all Obstructions, from whatever cause, designed for purely legitimate purposes—to restore the menstrual fluid, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 12 Laight-st., where Dr WARD can be consulted day and evening.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. The French preventive $4 per dozen. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. You who have contracted that soul and body-destroying vice, Secret Habits, Dr. HUNTER'S Red Drop cures the worst cases. Price $1, with a book.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee $5.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

FOUND AT LAST.—THE ONLY SAFE, CERTAIN and sure remedy for either single or married ladies in regulating and removing all obstructions. Dr. POWERS' French Periodical Drops. Therefore every lady should use them. Designed expressly for obstinate cases which all other remedies of the kind have failed to cure. Office No. 12 Laight-st.

SOMETHING FOR LADIES.—DR. COX'S Japan Secret, the great periodical remedy for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 36 Leroy-st., near Bleecker. Ladies can consult Dr. COX confidentially. Hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

SULPHUR AND VAPOR BATHS—ESTABLISHED IN 1820—The only genuine baths in the United States, at No. 1 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st., corner of Laurens, for cure of rheumatism, mercurial affections, &c. Given daily by Dr. A. L. TIMOLAT & CO.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$40.000.—A MERCHANT OF VALUABLE EXperience and influence in this City, wishes to take an active part in an established business, and to advance the above sum in cash. Banking, brokerage or commission preferred. Reference of undoubted character will be given as a medium of introduction, if desired. Address A. N., Box No. 1,134, N. Y. Post-office. Communications will be strictly private.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 130th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y. W. DUNNING.

FOR SALE—AN OLD-ESTABLISHED JEWELRY store, in an excellent location, and now doing a first-rate business; to a practical man, or one with a moderate capital, this is a rare opportunity; the repairing will twice pay all expenses; satisfactory reasons given for selling. No agent need answer this. Address C. B. A., Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

TO SUTLERS.—WANTED, A PARTNER, WITH a capital of $3,000, to engage in the sutler business in one of the oldest and best regiments in the service. The opportunity is a desirable one. For particulars address Q. M., Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

TRY DUNLOP'S
SPLENDID ALE,
IN CASK AND BOTTLED,
Wholesale and for family use.
W. MARR, Agent,
No. 69 Liberty-st., New-York.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the brush factory, No. 329 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand. JOHN K. HOPPEL.

FINANCIAL.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
OF ALL ISSUES,
GOLD, STOCKS, BONDS AND EXCHANGE,
Bought and sold by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

TO THE HOLDERS OF BONDS OF THE CITY OF PITTSBURGH ISSUED TO RAILROAD COMPANIES.—The Councils of the City of Pittsburgh, having been authorized by an Act of the Legislature to effect a compromise with the holders of Bonds of said city, issued to Railroad Companies, and having passed an Ordinance giving full power for that purpose to the Finance Committee, holders of such bonds are respectfully invited to obtain copies of the Address of said Committee, containing the terms of compromise proposed by them, by addressing JOHN McCARGO, City Comptroller, Pittsburgh, Penn.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of the ADRIATIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, will be held at the office of said Company, on the sixth day of October, proximo, between 12 M. and 1 P. M.
F. W. LEWIS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 25, 1862.

GROCERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Sept. 23, 1862.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS and Inspectors of Election for this institution, will be held at the Banking House, on MONDAY, 6th of October next, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock.
SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

$2,500 WANTED ON BOND AND MORTgage on unincumbered real estate, situate in a central part of Brooklyn. Apply to Rev. ADAM McCLELLAND, No. 149 Duffield-st., Brooklyn, or to JOHN BUTCHER, office of the *Evening Post*, No. 41 Nassau-st., New-York.

NOTICE.—THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company will be kept hereafter at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., Wall-st., New-York.
(Signed) F. G. QUEVEDO, Sec'y.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers,
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISco City Interest Coupons purchased at best rates by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, Corner Pine and Nassau sts., New-York.

DEMAND NOTES FOR DUTIES, IN SUMS to suit, for sale by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

DIVIDENDS

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 26, 1862.
TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Three per Cent, out of the earnings of the Road, for the three months ending 30th inst., and One per Cent., additional, out of the earnings of steamers, sailing vessels, &c., payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after the 6th of October next.
The transfer-books will be closed from the evening of the 27th of September until the morning of the 8th of October.
HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 19, 1862.
FIFTEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bull's Head Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) per Cent. on the Capital Stock, out of the net profits of the past six months, payable to the stockholders (less the Government tax) on and after the 1st day of October next. The transfer books will be closed to that date.
G. W. WILLETT, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 48 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1862.
TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable on demand.
JAMES G. PLATT, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS

UNION DIME SAVINGS' BANK,
NO. 427 AND 429 CANAL, CORNER OF VARICK-STREET.
Open daily from 10 A. M. till 2, and from 5 till 7 P. M. Deposits made on or before Oct. 1, will bear interest from that date. *Six Per Cent. interest paid on sums of $500 and under, and Five Per Cent. on larger sums.*
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
JOHN McLEAN, Vice-President.
MALTBY G. LANE, Vice-President.
G. S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS' BANK,
CORNER 3D-AV. AND 25TH-ST.
CHARTERED 1854.
Six per cent. interest allowed.
All deposits made on or before 1st October, will draw interest from that date.
Bank open daily from 10 to 3, also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
AUG. F. LEE, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 177 CHATHAM-SQUARE,
OPEN DAILY.
Deposits from 25 cents to $5,000 received. Six per Cent. Interest paid. Interest commences Oct. 1.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.
N. B.—Money to loan on bond and mortgage.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 1 3d-av., corner 7th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily, and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock. Interest on deposits commences Oct. 1.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF 14th-st. and 8th-av.—Open daily, from 1 to 5 P. M. WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under. Deposits made on or before Oct. 1 will draw interest from that date.
THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
RICHARD H. BULL, Secretary.

THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION has removed to their new banking-house No. 283 Bowery, near Houston-st. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. will be paid on all sums of one thousand dollars and under from Oct. 1, 1862. Open daily from 10 to 7 o'clock.
CHAS. PECK, President.
JAS. P. HAIGHT, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.—CITIZENS' Savings Bank, corner of Bowery and Canal-st. Open every day from 9 to 3 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7.
Interest commences Oct. 1, 1862.
GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Cashier.

PENSIONS AND BOUNTIES.

SOLDIERS, SAILORS, MARINES, AND their relatives and friends should send or call for our book relative to obtaining Pensions, Bounties, Back Pay, Prize Money, &c. For gratuitous circulation. Address, with stamp, SOMES & BROWN, No. 2 Park-place, New-York City.

FOR THE SICK AND WOUNDED.—UNDER an order from the President of the United States, a National system has been established by the Sanitary Commission for the safe transmission and judicious distribution of articles contributed by the people for the sick and wounded of the army and navy. The system, after being well tried, has been formally approved and recommended by the President, the General-in-Chief, and the Surgeon-General. The security it offers against misappropriation is practically perfect, until the contributions are delivered in the hospitals, where they necessarily pass from the control of the Commission. Of more than a million articles sent through one of the largest of its channels of supply, it has been ascertained that not one hundred have miscarried or been dishonestly used. Discreet and trustworthy agents are constantly employed in visiting all divisions of the army, including those on the Southern coast, the Mississippi, and the Western frontier, to observe their wants—to direct supplies where they are most needed, and to secure, as far as practicable, their honest use. The Commission does not undertake to deliver articles to individuals, and declines to receive contributions with any restriction as to their destination within the limits of the force employed in the service of the nation, it being one of its secondary objects to strengthen the sentiment of National unity wherever it can come in antagonism with State or local pride.
The distribution of hospital supplies is but a branch of the work of the Commission. It employs the best professional talent which can be obtained in the country to aid its larger purpose—to do all that is possible for the health and vigor of our fighting men, to lighten their burdens, reduce their incumbrances, and to sustain their spirits under the privations and hardships, which are an essential part of successful warfare. For this purpose contributions to its treasury are solicited. They may be directed to the Treasurer, G. T. STRONG, Esq., No. 68 Wall-st., New-York.
Commissioners under appointment from the President of the United States.
Rev. HENRY W. BELLOWS, D. D., New-York.
Prof. A. D. BACHE, LL. D., Washington.
GEORGE W. CULLUM, U. S. A., Washington.
ALEXANDER E. SHIRAS, U. S. A., Washington.
ROBERT C. WOOD, M. D., U. S. A., Washington.
WILLIAM H. VAN BUREN, M. D., New-York.
WOLCOTT GIBBS, M. D., New-York.
SAMUEL G. HOWE, M. D., Boston.
CORNELIUS R. AGNEW, M. D., New-York
ELISHA HARRIS, M. D., New-York.
J. S. NEWBERRY, M. D., Cleveland.
GEORGE T. STRONG, New-York.
HORACE BINNEY, Jr., Philadelphia.
Right Rev. THOS. M. CLARK, D. D., Providence, R. I.
Hon. JOSEPH HOLT, Kentucky.
R. W. BURNETT, Cincinnati.
Hon. MARK SKINNER, Chicago.
FREDERICK LAW OLMSTED, New-York.
Contributions of suitable supplies for the sick and wounded will be received at the Rooms of the Woman's Central Relief Association, No. 10 3d-av., Cooper Union, New-York.

UNITED STATES SANITARY COMMISSION, NEW-YORK AGENCY, No. 498 BROADWAY. NEW-YORK, Sept. 27, 1862.
THE UNITED STATES SANITARY COMMISSION desire to acknowledge the receipt of the following amounts from the citizens of San Francisco, California: Proceeds of collection taken up on election day, $3,736. Unexpended balance of fund raised for celebrating the Fourth of July, $2,125 66.
GEORGE T. STRONG, Treasurer.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY C. SCRIBNER, Auctioneer.
FIRST ARTISTS' SALE OF THE SEASON.
HENRY C. SCRIBNER will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Oct. 2, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at his gallery adjoining salesroom, No. 111 Nassau-st., a large collection of magnificent original modern Oil-Paintings, contributed by the artists themselves for this sale. Among the collection will be found
"Mercy's Dream," by D. M. Carter.
"Flushing, The Covey," by W. J. Hayes.
"The Bereavement," by Wm. Morgan.
"The Angel's Whisper," by D. M. Carter.
Also, choice specimens by Wm. Harb, Louis R. Mignot, J. O. B. Inman, T. P. Rossiter, P. Lacroix, H. Feuchsel, J. Jameson, J. A. Hows, J. A. Parker, Jr., N. B. Kittell, R. M. Pratt, R. L. Payne, Mrs. Eliza Greatereaux, J. H. Cafferty, R. J. Pattison, W. R. Miller, A. Wydeveld, Van Beesh, A. F. Tate, J. B. Blondal, Marcus Waterman, Paola Manzoni, E. S. Beaulieu, Newman, Heckkin, William McEwan, Dr. Ruggles, J. Kyle, Van Ingen, Madison, Bonfield of Philadelphia, Jacobi, Dyke, Smete, Penblock of Paris, L. S. Verveur, Dervy, G. Moose, Anneli and others.
The attention of connoisseurs is respectfully requested to this sale.
The public are respectfully requested to visit the Gallery, where the above paintings are now on exhibition with catalogue.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.
405 BALES GULF COTTON.
DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
By virtue of an order of sale to me directed by Hon. William Marvin, Judge of District Court for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell at public auction,
ON WEDNESDAY, OCT. 1,
At 12 o'clock M.
FROM WARD & GOVE'S UNION STORES, BROOKLYN,
405 BALES GULF COTTON,
CARGO OF PRIZE SCHOONER WILLIAM.
Samples may be seen on Friday, and until day of sale, at the office of HIRAM BENNER, No. 113 Wall-st.
ALSO,
AT THE SAME TIME AND PLACE,
PRIZE SCHOONER WILLIAM,
her apparel, tackle and furniture, as she now lies in Atlantic Dock.
JAMES C. CLAPP,
United States Marshal Southern District of Florida.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY
Will sell THIS DAY, (Monday,) Sept. 29, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st.:

65 American Coal Co.	$25	50 St. Nicholas Bank	$100
25 Commercial Ins. Co.	100	18 Corn Exchange Bank	100
39 Chatham Bank	25	20 East River Ins.	50
20 Fulton Ins. Co.	25	60 Grand-st. & N. Railr'd	50
50 Harmony Ins. Co.	50	14 Humboldt Ins.	100
40 Lorillard Ins. Co.	25	50 Northwestern Ins. Co.	50
50 Rutgers Ins. Co.	25	20 St. Mark's Ins.	25
10 Second av. Railroad	100	100 Citizens'Gas Light Co.	20
40 Grocers' Ins Co.	50		

$2,000 U. S. 7 3-10 Treasury Notes.
$5,000 Sacramento City and County.
$3,000 Peoria and Oquawka Railroad 2d Mortgage Bonds.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
EXECUTORS' SALE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Sept. 30, at 11 o'clock, at our store, No. 23 Nassau-st., Executors' sale of very rare and curious old wines and liquors. By order of the executors of the well-known connoisseur, John W. Maginn, Esq., deceased, will be sold without reserve, comprising over 400 packages. None admitted into the sale except those belonging to the estate. Among other rare wines are the following: Cases of Blackburn's finest old India Reserve Madeira, vintage 1819; Murdock's superior London Dock Port; La Grina Carcavellos; Tokay Lagrina; Chateau Lafitte; Newton, Gordon & Co.'s finest Madeira, 1834; Sparkling Moselle of B. J. Mayer; Vino del Pasto Sherry; Regency Star and Garter Sherry, the finest imported for the London clubs; Chambertin Cole d'Or; first quality Chatteaux Margaux of Montard & Co.; Cockburn's "Bride of the Duro;" Offley's Sidonia Pale Sherry; D. G. & Co.'s Oloroso Sherry; Deidesheimer of George Dael en Marny; Steinwein Cabinet; Steinberger Cabinet; Harmony Manzanilla Sherry; Murdock's superb Port; Albequerque Old Pale Sherry; Neirsteiner en Mayence, 1857; Hockheimer superior Absynthe; Otard D. & Co.'s Brandy; twelve years old Pale Brandy; Baumis Premier of Exposition Universal a Nuits, 1855; and many other very rare wines not now to be found. Full particulars in the catalogue.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.
MORTGAGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—We shall sell by auction, without reserve, for account of whom it may concern, the following furniture, contained in the house No. 115 Greene-st., near Prince-st., on TUESDAY, Sept. 30, at 10½ o'clock, viz.: Brussels and other carpets, lace curtains, oil-paintings, suites in mahogany and hair cloth, mahogany bedroom do., mattresses, wardrobes, washstands, mirrors, lounges, cottage suites, China, glass and kitchen wares, and other articles.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on MONDAY, Sept. 29, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 73 7th-av., between 15th and 16th sts., household furniture, by order of executors, consisting of a general assortment, viz., Brussels and ingrain carpets, mahogany parlor and dining-room furniture, covered in hair cloth, pier mirrors, rosewood piano-forte, divans, centre-tables, chandeliers and gas fixtures, Chinese vases, wardrobes, dressing bureaus, mattresses, &c., China, glass, matting and other furniture, without reserve.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.
REGULAR SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, GAITERS, &c.—RICHARDS & WHITING will sell, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 1, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 44 Cortlandt-st., 1,000 cases of Fall and Winter goods, being a large catalogue of almost all kinds of choice styles, and will be offered in lots to suit City and country trade. Also, at private sale, grain cavalry boots, and rubbers of all kinds.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, IN AND FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT.—WISTAR MORRIS, a holder of Bonds secured by two certain mortgages of the Quakake Railroad Company, one dated July 1, 1857, the other dated June 29, 1861, as well for himself as for all others, holders of Bonds so secured as agreeing to contribute to the expenses of this suit may become parties hereto complainant *vs.* THE QUAKAKE RAILROAD COMPANY, and against William D. Lewis and Charles Hartshorne, Trustees, under and by virtue of said mortgages. In Equity of July Term, 1862. No. 7.—Under and by virtue of a decree of the Supreme Court of the State of Pennsylvania, made in the above entitled cause, upon the eleventh day of June, A. D., 1862, will be exposed to public sale, by vendue or outcry, upon TUESDAY, the thirtieth day of September, A. D., 1862, at 12 o'clock M., at the Philadelphia Exchange, in the city of Philadelphia, by MOSES THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, the following described property, upon the terms and conditions hereinafter stated, to wit: The whole of the railroad of the said Quakake Railroad Company, from its junction with the Beaver Meadow Railroad, in Carbon County, State of Pennsylvania, to the point in Rush Township, Schuylkill County, State aforesaid, where the said the Quakake Railroad intersects the Catawissa Railroad, including the right of way, and the road bed and land occupied, or used, in connection with, or for the maintenance of said railroad; and together with the railways, rails, bridges, masonry and other superstructure, and all culverts, turn-tables, side tracks, dépôts, stations, buildings and other structures and improvements of every kind and description, connected with the said railroad; and all real estate of every description, and all tolls, rents, issues and profits, accrued and to accrue from the said railroad, or any part thereof, (save only so much as may be necessary for expenses and repairs,) and all the ways, streets, alleys, passages, waters, water courses, easements, franchises, rights, liberties, privileges and appurtenances whatsoever, and generally all the lands, tenements and hereditaments of the said the Quakake Railroad Company.
A more specific and detailed account of some of the items of property included in and referred to in the foregoing description, may be given as follows:

RAILROAD.

which is about fourteen miles in length, and extends westwardly from its junction with the Beaver Meadow Railroad, at the confluence of the Quakake and Black Creeks in Carbon County, along the valley of the Quakake Creek, and that of the east branch of the Little Schuylkill River to the intersection of the said the Quakake Railroad with the Catawissa Railroad, in Rush Township, Schuylkill County. Ten miles of the railroad are graded for a double track. The length of the single track (including sidings) is about fifteen and one-quarter miles. The railroad is constructed in the best manner, and laid with American iron weighing fifty pounds to the yard. There is one water station and an engine house. There is also an iron turn-table of the best construction, forty-five feet in diameter. The road is provided with all necessary sidings and switches.

BRIDGES

There are five bridges. All are substantially built, save one, which is on trestles. It is well built, and intended to replace the bridge over the Quakake Creek, at the Beaver Meadow Junction, recently destroyed by fire. With this exception there is no trestle work on the road. The masonry of the bridges over the Quakake Creek, and the east branch of the Little Schuylkill River, is laid and erected for the purpose of accommodating a double track.

TERMS OF SALE.

The said railroad, property, franchises and premises mentioned in the said two mortgages and hereinbefore described, will be exposed to sale entire and in one lot, and the following terms and conditions will be observed in the making of the said sale, in accordance with the decree of the Court:
The said premises shall be sold to the highest and best bidder; and in case any of the holders of any of the said bonds or coupons intended to be secured by said two mortgages shall become purchasers by themselves or with others, they shall be and are by said decree authorized to deliver their said bonds or coupons to the trustees under said two mortgages, (and acting as in said decree is mentioned,) who shall indorse thereon the shares or dividends, if any, which the holders would be respectively entitled to receive on account of such bonds or coupons, as their portion of the proceeds of sale on distribution, if the purchase money was paid in cash, after deducting therefrom all proper commissions, expenses, counsel fees and costs incurred by said trustees in said proceeding; of which shares or dividends the said indorsement shall be a full discharge and acquittance, and the total amount thereof shall be credited to said purchasers on account of the price or purchase money bid by them, and the balance of said purchase money shall be paid in cash to said trustees. And in the event that the holders of said bonds or coupons shall not be entitled to any share or dividend on account thereof, out of the said purchase money, or that the property shall be purchased by others than the holders of bonds or coupons, so entitled, then the whole of said purchase money shall be paid in cash to said trustees.
The sum of five thousand dollars of the purchase money of said property shall be paid in cash, at the time and place of the sale, and the balance within twenty days thereafter. And after the confirmation of said sale by the Court, and the compliance with the terms thereof by the purchasers, the said WILLIAM D. LEWIS and CHARLES HARTSHORNE, Trustees, under the two mortgages, under which said sale is decreed, shall forthwith execute and deliver to the purchaser or purchasers, a deed of conveyance for the property, rights, privileges, immunities and franchises aforesaid, in fee simple, and said purchaser or purchasers shall have, take and enjoy the same, freed and discharged from all trusts and incumbrances whatsoever.
Any further information in respect to said sale or premises, may be had upon application to either of the under signed Trustees, by whom said sale is held.
WILLIAM D. LEWIS,
CHARLES HARTSHORNE, Trustees, Philadelphia.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
Corner of Broadway and 13th-st.
Begin at 8.
MONDAY,
Will be repeated,
WITH NEW AND MAGNIFICENT SCENERY,
CORRECT AND COSTLY NEW DRESSES,
With New Superb Stage Furniture and Appointments,
Sheridan Knowles' celebrated five-act play of the
LOVE CHASE,
received at its first representations with the most enthusiastic applause.
Wildrake....Mr. Lester Wallack
Sir William Fondlove....Mr. Mark Smith
Master Waller....Mr. Charles Fisher
Trueworth....Mr. Reynolds
Humphries....Mr. Browne
Neville....Mr. Parkes
Lash....Mr. Parsloe
George....Mr. Turner
Constance....Mrs. Hoey
Widow Green....Miss Mary Gannon
Lydia....Miss Madeline Henriques
Alice....Mrs. Reeves
Phœbe....Miss Green
Amelia....Miss Carman
THE WEEK'S PROGRAMME.
TUESDAY—TOWN AND COUNTRY.
WEDNESDAY, Oct. 1—THE WONDER!
THURSDAY—WILD OATS.
FRIDAY—THE BELLE'S STRATAGEM.
SATURDAY—JOHN BULL.
Due notice will be given of the next representation of MONEY, the ROAD TO RUIN, the SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL and SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.

NIXON'S CREMORNE GARDEN.
MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 29, 1862.
Change of time. Performance commences at 8¼ o'clock, precisely.
BENEFIT OF WM. A. MOORE.
First time in this City of the three-act drama, written for SENORITA CUBAS, entitled THE WIZARD SKIFF. CUBAS sustains THREE CHARACTERS, supported by a DRAMATIC COMPANY. Also, executes a GREEK DANCE and a SPANISH DANCE. The Chinese pantomime of KIM KA will be played. Also, PROMENADE MUSIC and EQUESTRIAN PERFORMANCES.
Admission, (for this occasion only,) 50 cents.

WONDERFUL WONDERS!!
At the PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS AND ANATOMY, No. 563 Broadway, next door to Ball, Black & Co.'s, New-York. Just added to this large, superb and world-famed collection, a perfect freak of nature, a monster Child, with two heads, four legs and three arms. In conjunction with this interesting sight, there are wonders of an unsurpassed and thrilling nature. At one glance is seen 1,700 parts of the human body. The institution has been pronounced, by the many thousands who crowd to it daily, to have a truly moral tendency.
Lectures daily on interesting scientific and pathological subjects.
Open, for gentlemen only, from 10 A. M. until 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR,
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins. CHINA, Capt. Anderson.
PERSIA, Capt. Lott. ASIA, Capt. Cook.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. CANADA, Capt. Muir.
AMERICA, Capt. Moodie. NIAGARA, Capt. A. Ryrie.
AUSTRALASIAN.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....$150
Second Cabin Passage....85
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....$125
Second Cabin Passage....70
ARABIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 1.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 8.
EUROPA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 15.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 22.
AFRICA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 29.
ASIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 5.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE STEAMSHIPS FOR CALIFORNIA AND OREGON VIA NICARAGUA.
Through in advance of the mail.
GREAT REDUCTION IN FARES THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO,
NO DETENTION ON THE ISTHMUS.
The new and splendid steamship AMERICA, 2,000 tons, JEFF. MAURY, Commander, will sail on SATURDAY, Oct. 25, at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely, from her Pier at foot of Warren-st., North River, for San Juan del Norte, connecting with the fast and well-known steamship MOSES TAYLOR, 1,500 tons, E. Howes, Commander, to sail without delay for San Francisco direct on arrival of the passengers at San Juan del Sur.
The speed and accommodations of these steamers are unsurpassed by any steamers on either ocean, and it is intended to land passengers by this line in San Francisco within 21 days.
The undersigned having been in the California trade since the beginning, begs to inform the public that this is a permanent line and not put on for the purpose of being bought or driven off. The ships will positively leave on the day advertised once a month, and in six months other ships will be ready, so that a double service may be relied upon.
For information or passage apply to
M. O. ROBERTS,
No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st., North River

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The new and splendid side-wheel Steamship EAGLE, R. ADAMS, U. S. N., Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, Oct. 11, at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely, for Havana direct. Price of passage, $70. Apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON, & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

NOTICE.—THE RESTRICTIONS ON TRAVEL having been removed by order of the War Department, passengers about to visit Europe will no longer be required to provide themselves with passports.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR). The Liverpool, New-York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:
ETNA....Saturday....Oct. 4.
CITY OF BALTIMORE....Saturday....Oct. 11.
CITY OF WASHINGT'N....Saturday....Oct. 18.
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin	$85	Steerage	$35
First cabin to London	90	Steerage to London	38
First cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	43
First cabin to Hamburg	95	Steerage to Hamburg	40

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $85, $95, $115. Steerage from Liverpool, $45. From Queenstown, $35. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced Surgeons are attached to each Steamer.
For further information apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to ALEX. MALCOLM, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DECOUE, No. 48 Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.—The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer NOVA SCOTIAN, Capt. BORLAND, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Quebec next SATURDAY, Oct. 4. Rates of passage from New-York—First-class, according to accommodations, $95 and $80: Steerage, found with good provisions, $35. Rates of passage from New-York and return, at the following reduced rates: First Cabin, $169 25 and $198; Steerage, $70. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.
SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on
SATURDAY....Sep 13. | MONDAY....Oct. 13.
Passage money to Nassau....$50.
Passage money to Havana....70.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE GREAT EASTERN HAVING TOUCHED the ground on her late passage from Liverpool, it has been considered advisable to make a thorough examination of her bottom before sending her to sea; her departure will, therefore, be delayed beyond her previously advertised day of sailing. Holders of return tickets will have them renewed or the money returned as they may desire. Due notice will be given of the ship's departure.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.—THE U. S. Mail Steamship TRADE WIND, Capt. E. A. DELANEY, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 1, at 12 o'clock noon, precisely, for New-Orleans direct. For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates of naturalization.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment in the City of enameled furniture in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, Manufacturer No. 277 Canal-st.

SOMETHING NEW.—CALL AND SEE PAYNE'S patent Wardrobe Bedstead, and folding Mosquito Bar, the best in use. Spring Mattrasses and Palliasses repaired or made to order, at GRIFFIN'S, No. 181 Canal-st., near Mott.

SHOW CASES.—HOFFMAN & FERSH, MANUfacturers, No. 132 Chatham-st. All kinds of Show Cases on hand, or made to order. Old Show Cases exchanged.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—MANTELS SOLD AT astonishing low prices, at KLABER'S marble-yard, No. 54 1st-av., near 3d-st., and No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager....Wm. Wheatley
NOTICE.—The public are respectfully informed that in consequence of the rapid manner in which seats are taken for the nights of performance of EDWIN FORREST, and the complaints made by parties consequent upon their inability to secure seats, the Box Sheet invariably opens three days in advance of the nights of performance.
NINTH NIGHT OF
MR. EDWIN FORREST.
HIS FIRST APPEARANCE THIS SEASON
as
LEAR.
MR. J. McCULLOUGH, as....EDGAR
MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 29,
will be produced
Shakespeare's sublime tragedy of
KING LEAR.
with new scenery and appointments.
EDWIN FORREST....as....LEAR
Edgar....Mr. J. G. McCullough
Goneril....Mme. Ponisi
Regan....Miss Mary Wells
Cordelia....Mrs. Gladstane
Musical Director....Mr. HARVEY B. DODWORTH
TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 30, 1862,
MR. HACKETT
will revive his great part of
SIR PERTINAX MACSYCOPHANT,
(a thoroughbred politician,)
in Macklin's celebrated Comedy, in five acts, called
THE MAN OF THE WORLD.
Nights of performance of
EDWIN FORREST,
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY.
Mr. HACKETT'S nights,
TUESDAY and SATURDAY.
With the exception of the Press, NO FREE LIST.
Admission 50 cents. Secured Parquette stalls 75 cents. Family Circle 25 cents.
The performances will commence at 7¾ o'clock. The doors will open at 7¼ o'clock.

WINTER GARDEN.
Mr. Jackson has sincere pleasure in announcing to the friends and admirers of
MR. EDWIN BOOTH
that that distinguished artist will make his
FIRST APPEARANCE,
since his return from Europe, on
MONDAY, Sept. 29,
in the character of
HAMLET.
In addition to the admirable company already engaged, Mr. Booth will be sustained by
MR. AND MRS. F. B. CONWAY.
The pieces during Mr. Booth's series of performances will be presented in a form as near perfection as possible, and in every way worthy of his high artistic reputation.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.
No. 588 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.
GEORGE CHRISTY & J. N. BRIGGS,
Lessees and Proprietors.
Organized in 1842.
The oldest established Band in the United States.
MONDAY, Sept. 29.
The new Farce, entitled THE MISCHIEVOUS MONKEY, will be performed every evening this week.
George Christy....as....Jocko
George Christy and his unrivaled Troupe in a varied and entertaining bill.
A GRAND MATINEE,
Every SATURDAY, commencing at 3; Doors open at 7; Curtain rises at 7¾ o'clock. Admittance, 25 cents; Private Boxes $3 and $4; Children to Matinees only 15 cents.
No half price. Front seats reserved for ladies.

BANVARD'S GREAT PAINTING OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER IN PEACE AND WAR.—Now exhibiting EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock, and on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 3 o'clock, opposite City Hall, Brooklyn. Doors open half an hour previously. Admission 25 cents; Children under 10 years of age 15 cents.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R. FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Summer arrangement, commencing Thursday, May 8, 1862.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th st. station.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't Sup't.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave via Pavonia Ferry, from foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz.: 6 A. M., Mail, for Dunkirk, and intermediate Stations. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo, and principal intermediate Stations. 9 A. M., Milk, daily, for Otisville, and intermediate Stations. 12:15 P. M., Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis, and principal Stations. 4 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate Stations. 5 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal Stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Emigrant, for Dunkirk, and principal Stations. The Express Trains connect at Hornellsville with Railroad for Buffalo; at Elmira, with the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse Railroad; at Corning, with the Railroad for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend, with the Railroad for Scranton, and at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and the Canada Railroads.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—A dividend of 75 cents per share (clear of tax) upon the stock of this Company will be paid to the New-York stockholders at the office of M. MORGAN & SON, No. 37 William-st., New-York, and to the Philadelphia stockholders at the office of GAW, MACALESTER & CO., No. 315 Walnut-st., Philadelphia, on and after the 1st of October next. The transfer books of the Company will be closed on the 23d inst., and remain closed until the 2d of October.
WM. S. S. RUSSELL, Treasurer.
HUNTER'S POINT, Sept. 18, 1862.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Dépôt at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.
Summer Arrangement—Leave New-York at 8 A. M. for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.
At 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4:30 P. M., for Syosset.
At 3:30 P. M., for Greenport.
At 6 P. M., for Farmingdale.
On Sunday a train leaves Hunter's Point, (34th-st. Ferry,) at 8½ A. M. for Riverhead and intermediate stations at excursion rates. Returning leaves Riverhead at 3 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.
Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:40 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car) 10:15 P. M.	10.40 P. M., (Sundays included.)

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after TUESDAY, Sept. 23, the new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 7 A. M. for Long Branch, Manchester and Atsion; there connecting with the Camden and Atlantic Railroad to Camden, N. J., and other points on that road. At 3:30 P. M. for Long Branch, Red Bank, Manchester, and intermediate stations.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD ACCOMMODATION—OLD SOUTH FERRY TERMINUS.—Trains leave at 7:45 A. M., 3:15 P. M. for Greenport; 11:45 A. M., 4:15 P. M. for Syossett; 7:45, 11:45 A. M., 3:15, 4:15, 5:45 P. M. for Hempstead; hourly for Jamaica, from 7:45 A. M. to 6:45 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 4:30 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 4:20 and 6:05 P. M., and 1:05 P. M. on Wednesdays and Saturdays only. T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

STEAMBOATS.

SHREWSBURY — SEPTEMBER — HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. Parker, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., North River.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, Sept. 16, 10 A. M.	Tuesday, Sept. 16, 1½ P. M.
Wednesday, Sept. 17, 10 A. M.	Wednesday, Sept. 17, 2 P. M.
Thursday, Sept. 18, 11 A. M.	Thursday, Sept. 18, 2½ P. M.
Friday, Sept. 19, 12 M.	Friday, Sept. 19, 3½ P. M.
Saturday, Sept. 20, 2 P. M.	Saturday, Sept. 20, 5 P. M.
Sunday, Sept. 21, 6½ A. M.	Sunday, Sept. 21, 3 P. M.
Monday, Sept. 22, 3 P. M.	Monday, Sept. 22, 7 A. M.
Tuesday, Sept. 23, 3 P. M.	Tuesday, Sept. 23, 7 A. M.
Wednesday, Sept. 24, 3:20 P. M.	Wednesday, Sept. 24, 7 A. M.
Thursday, Sept. 25, 3:40 P. M.	Thursday, Sept. 25, 7 A. M.
Friday, Sept. 26, no boat.	Friday, Sept. 26, 8½ A. M.
Saturday, Sept. 27, 10 P. M.	Saturday, Sept. 27, no boat.

The LAURA will connect with this boat for Pleasure Bay and Branchport in a few days.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—DAILY LINE.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26 East River, daily, at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads; also, the shore line to Saybrook and New-London. Freight taken, and way-bill to all stations on the Housatonic Railroad at contract prices.
GEO. W. CORLIES, Agent.

MORNING LINE FOR ALBANY, TROY and intermediate landings, touching at 30th-st. Steamer ARMENIA leaves from the foot of Harrison-st., Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 A. M. The DANIEL DREW leaves the foot of Jay-st., Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 A. M. N. B.—Hudson River Railroad tickets will be received on board.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT, SAG HARBOR, &c.—The steamer MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. HAVENS, will leave James Slip, (Pier No. 32,) East River, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 6 o'clock. Will leave at FIVE on and after the 28th. For freight or passage apply on board, or to A. J. RICHARDSON, No. 160 Fulton-st.

FOR HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGfield—Steamboat and Railroad Connection, *via* New-Haven.—THE CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The steamboat train leaves the wharf at New-Haven, on the arrival of the boat, for all way stations. NIGHT LINE. The TRAVELER leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—The AURORA leaves Jay-st. pier daily at 8 A. M. (without exception,) landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassypoint and Verplancks. Leaves Peekskill at 1½ P. M. Touches at West 10th and 30th sts.

CHANGE OF TIME.—STEAMER BROADWAY will leave Pier foot of Jay street, touching at Amos, EVERY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock, for Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, and Haverstraw.

NORWICH LINE FOR BOSTON, NEW-LONDON, NORWICH AND WORCESTER.—The splendid steamers CITY OF BOSTON and CITY OF NEW-YORK leave EVERY DAY, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 o'clock, from foot of Vestry-st., Pier No. 39, N. R.
E. S. MARTIN, Agent.

FOR FISHKILL AND POUGHKEEPSIE.—The steamboat WM. KENT leaves the foot of Robinson-st. every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., landing at Low Point, Marlborough and Milton. Fare 50 cents.

FOR HARTFORD DIRECT—BY STEAMERS CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, daily, from Peck-slip, at 4 P. M., connecting at Hartford with railroad to Springfield and all points North, East and West.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
A magnificent Domestic Piece, by J. B. Buckstone, called CAUTHLEEN, THE CARD-DRAWER; Or, MURDER WILL OUT.
And the modern extravagant farce by Madison Morton, called YOUNG AMERICA.
EVERY AFTERNOON THIS WEEK, at 3 o'clock.
CLAUDE MARCEL, THE IDIOT OF TARBES,
EVERY EVENING AT 7½.
THE BRILLIANTLY-COLORED TROPICAL FISH are the admiration of every one. Their lovely forms and rich rainbow hues are truly beautiful. SWIMMING IN THEIR ARTIFICIAL PONDS, in all their native grace, they delight thousands of all ages daily. Prattling children laugh at their sportive movements. Ladies admire them with wonder, while the sage regards them as THE MARVELS OF NATURE. PROFESSOR AGASSIZ, the highest authority in the world, says "they are highly interesting in a scientific point of view." The collection embraces FIFTY BEAUTIFUL ANGEL-FISH, PEACOCK-FISH, or FOUR-EYED CHERUBS, the very gems of the ocean. SQUIRREL FISH, of exquisite symmetry and color. SURGEON, OR DOCTOR FISH, SPANISH LADY. COW FISH, with head and horns like a cow, and changes its brilliant colors like a chameleon. PORCUPINE FISH, a unique specimen. CRIMSON CAVARETTA, or JENNY HINE. ANEMONES, ZOOPHYTES, or SEA FLOWERS. PARROT FISH, with a bill like a parrot, and changes its colors like a chameleon. Very beautiful. GROUPER, YELLOW SNAPPER, WARBLER, ZEBRA FISH, and numerous other varieties, all entirely new in this latitude, and very rich and elegant. They are to be seen at all hours, day and evening. Also, the ALBINO FAMILY FROM MADAGASCAR. MAMMOTH BEAR SAMSON, LIVING MONSTER SNAKES, LIVING HAPPY FAMILY, Wax Figures, and near a million other wonders.
Yet, with all these novelties, curiosities, and amusement, the price of admission is only 25 cents; children under ten, 15 cents.

GOTTSCHALK CONCERTS.
The public are respectfully informed that the FIRST GRAND CONCERT, this season, of the celebrated Pianist, MR. L. M. GOTTSCHALK, Will take place on THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 2, at IRVING HALL.
A number of eminent vocal and instrumental artists have been engaged to assist Mr. Gottschalk in a series of entirely new and brilliant programmes. Among other artists, MRS. JENNY KEMPTON, An American contralto of undoubted talent, will have the honor of making her first appearance in this City.
Mr. J. R. THOMAS, the Favorite Baritone.
Mr. Louis Schreiber, | Mr. Joseph Noll,
Mr. F. Bergner, | Mr. George Matzka,
Mr. H. C. Timm, | Mr. Anton Ryer.
Musical Director....MR. THEODORE THOMAS
TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR.
No extra charge for reserved seats, the sale of which will commence on Tuesday morning, Sept. 30, at
BEER & SCHIRMER'S....No. 701 Broadway.
SCHARFENBERG & LUIS'....No. 769 Broadway.
SIBELL & SALISBURY'S....No. 7 Nassau-st.
AND AT IRVING HALL.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK.
TWENTY-FIRST SEASON, 1862, 1863.
The Board of Directors respectfully informs the members and the public, that the concerts and rehearsals of the season will take place at Irving Hall.
FIRST PUBLIC REHEARSAL, ON SATURDAY, Oct. 11, at 3½ P. M.
For subscription, apply in the music stores of Messrs. SCHARFENBERG & LUIS, No. 769 Broadway, and Messrs. BEER & SCHIRMER, No. 701 Broadway, or L. SPIER, Secretary, at the time of rehearsal.
By order. L. SPIER, Secretary.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 204 5th-av., New-York,
No. 137 Montague-st., Brooklyn.
NEW-YORK CLASSES on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS—commencing Oct. 4.
BROOKLYN CLASSES on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS—commencing Oct. 3.
Morning and Afternoon Classes for young ladies and children.
Evening Classes for gentlemen.
Circular of terms, &c., may be had at either academy.

HILLGROVE'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 206 Eighth-av., near 21st-st. Classes will commence on Thursday, Oct. 2. Days of Tuition Monday and Thursday, afternoon and evening. N. B.—Country classes attended. Call for circular.

MUSICAL.

RAVEN & BACON,
Manufacturers of Grand and Square Piano Fortes. Wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, N. Y. The long experience and the many facilities we possess enable us to produce instruments unsurpassed by any other establishment. Our personal attention is given to the construction, improvement and introduction of all essential changes that may be required to make a perfect piano forte. Purchasers are invited to call and examine our large assortment of pianos which we are now offering on favorable terms. Descriptive circulars sent by mail.

HAINES BROTHERS'
NEW SCALE, OVERSTRUNG PIANO-FORTES
Are now universally acknowledged to be the best Pianos made. They are superb, and no mistake. On sale at wholesale and retail, at their new warerooms,
NO. 758 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
Their cottage Pianos cannot be beat the world over. So say all the best dealers of the country. Every instrument warranted for five years.
NEW PIANOS TO LET.

HAZLETON BROTHERS,
OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 99 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, New-York. These Pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each Piano. These instruments will be sold at prices to suit the times.

PIANOS.
The subscribers have opened two large warerooms at No. 758 Broadway, New-York, where may be always found a large stock of their superior piano-fortes, at moderate prices, and fully warranted for five years. Sold at wholesale and retail. New pianos to let, and the rent allowed, if purchased within a year. Persons favoring us with a call cannot fail to be suited in style, quality and price.
HAINES BROTHERS.

$150.—NEW SEVEN-OCTAVE PIANOS, in rosewood cases, iron frames and overstrung bass, for $150; do., with mouldings, $160; do., with carved legs and inlaid with name-board, $175 and $200; do., with pearl keys, $225 and $250; new 6⅞ octave, $140. The above pianos are the greatest bargains in the city. Second-hand pianos from $25 to $100. New melodeons at extremely low prices. New and second-hand pianos and melodeons to let. Rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same.
HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 481 Broadway.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS have been awarded the first premium wherever and whenever exhibited in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now considered the best Pianos manufactured.
A written guarantee for five years given with each instrument.
Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

A SUPERB ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, four round corners, made to order, cost $600, for $260, including cover and stool; also, rosewood and black walnut parlor furniture, paintings, statuary, dining-room and bedroom furniture, at less than half the original cost, for cash only. Inquire at No. 48 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., from 2 till 10 P. M.

MASON & HAMLIN'S ORGAN HARMONIUMS AND MELODEONS.—These celebrated instruments are sold at the New-York Warerooms, Nos. 5 and 7 Mercer-st., by MASON BROTHERS, agents for the manufacturers, at the same prices, at wholesale and retail, as from the factory. Harmoniums, including several new styles, $60 to $400 each. Melodeons, $45 to $200.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS—(First-class)—For sale, to let, or by installments, on favorable terms. PELOUBET HARMONIUMS, superior instruments, with one, two, or three banks of keys, $80 to $400. COTTAGE PIANOS, fully warranted, $150 to $300. J. M. PELTON, 841 and 843 Broadway, N. Y.

MUSIC AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.—The largest assortment in the States, and at lowest cash prices; also, Pianos, Melodeons and Concertinas, at cash; Organ, Church and Band Music; Brass, Silver, and German Silver Instruments. Orders from country promptly filled. MILLET'S MUSIC STORE, No. 306 Broadway, N. Y.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE-MAKER'S STOCK COMPANY, NO. 86 WALKER-ST., NEW-YORK.—All the Stockholders being superior, practical piano-makers, this Company are able to offer first-class overstrung pianos at greatly reduced prices. Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

PIANOS OF THE CELEBRATED MAKERS, J. & C. FISCHER, acknowledged to be the most durable and the best Pianos made, with iron frame, patent damper, overstrung, wholesale and retail, at the manufactory and wareroom, Nos. 241, 243, 245, 247 and 249 West 28th-st., near 9th-av.

$165 FOR A FIRST-CLASS PIANO—worth $300—7-octave, carved moldings, overstrung, and all modern improvements, very little used, like new. Apply at No. 245 West 28th-st., near 9th av.

OLD VIOLINS.—FOR SALE TO CLOSE AN ESTATE, two old violins, made in 1701 and 1747. May be seen at No. 171 Broadway, Room No. 11.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. [illegible] Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT GIMBREDE'S, NO. 588 BROADWAY—Wedding cards, envelopes, note-paper, monograms, seals, albums, &c., at reasonable prices. See the $4 album, (50 pictures,) sold at $3; others proportionately cheap.

SEWING MACHINES.

FINKLE & LYON'S HEAVY MANUFACTURING (for army work) and Family Machines—new—to rent. P. H. DIAMOND, No. 538 Broadway.

MACHINERY, &C.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MANUFACTURERS of Stationery, Portable Engines, &c., &c., No. 13 Dey-st. Second hand engines on hand. Works, Paterson, N. J.

RIFLES.—SUPERIOR NO. 1 ENFIELD RIFLES for sale, in bond, in New-York, and to arrive regularly. Address P. O. Box No. 4,734, New-York City.

AFFAIRS IN NEW-ORLEANS.

Large Numbers of Citizens Taking the Oath of Allegiance.

The Tardy Patriots Coming Forward.

GEN. BUTLER'S FREE COLORED REGIMENT

An Attempt to Capture Jeff. Thompson.

From Our Special Correspondent.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Sept. 19.

To-day has been a busy one among the officials authorized to administer the oath of allegiance. It is a singular fact that most of those who have been the noisest in denouncing the Government, I now find the most clamorous to get in "and take a swear." I have also noticed, that as the portentous 23d approaches, the responsibilities attached to taking the oath have gradually lessened, until "it don't amount to much, after all, and saves us from the effects of the confiscation law." New-Orleans will certainly be morally changed in the next week, for heretofore, among the more wealthy and fashionable, it was considered a mark of absolute degradation to acknowledge allegiance to the flag of the Union, and as a consequence, all who had done so, or were connected with the Government have been tabooed. But now we are rapidly settling into a universal patriotism that is leveling all distinctions, and, outwardly at least, making us one people. It may be said that this oath-taking jest is, in the majority of cases, heartless and selfish—that it has been done to save property or to escape worse evils—but let the motive be what it may, the moment every resident of this city is identified alike with that act, there begins a new era in New-Orleans, social and political life is changed, the distinction between the rebel and the loyalist is broken down, and a community of interest at once springs up. The rich have held back to the last, but the most wealthy citizen of New-Orleans, Mr. MILLEDON, took the oath in my presence many days ago, and since that time, persons only less substantial in pecuniary matters have followed his example. Four days more are still left to the delinquents, and I have no doubt there will be witnessed much that is amusing and much that is melancholy in those tardy patriots, who still, though coming in at the eleventh hour, in Scripture parlance, get their penny along with those who have borne the labors of the heat of the day. I am glad that Congress set a time which was to end this trifling with the most sacred of all things—our love of country. If our people, maddened by excitement or victimized by demagogues, were led astray, and the strong arm of the law is exerted to bring them back it is a mercy to the misguided and culpable, and a good thing for all. The immediate effect on the city will be the renewal of business; our population, or most of it, heretofore has been incapable of appearing in our Courts, or even doing business; the result was that capital has been locked up, and enterprise paralyzed. Now things will certainly be changed, for there will no longer be inducements for the rebellious to bite off their own noses to spite their faces.

THE REGIMENT OF FREE COLORED CITIZENS.

This evening I rode down to what is called the Judah Turo Building, a large unfurnished edifice just on the suburbs of the lower part of the town, intended when finished to be a refuge for indigent women and children. The building is very large and very incomplete, but it is roofed in, and affords most excellent accommodations as a barracks. Here is to be witnessed a scene which of all others was least expected by the priests of rebellion. I allude to a regiment and more of free colored citizens, who daily go through company drills, and on each evening have a dress parade, at which twelve hundred stout men perform the duties of a soldier with an aptitude and precision that would do credit to men of whiter faces though not necessarily of braver hearts.

The first thing I noticed was the guard who paced in front of the square. His gun was an old single-barrelled fowling-piece, without bayonet, and he was without belt or cartridge box, still he played the sentinel with becoming excellence, and stopped us promptly, and without hesitation, called for the "officer of the guard." A mulatto man, of rather light complexion, sword at the side, and wearing the shoulder straps of a second lieutenant, presented himself, and after some general questions, said he would conduct us "to head-quarters." I wound my way among the idlers, and numbers of squads under the charge of drill sergeants, until I reached a small building on one side of the square where, much to my surprise, I found Acting-Adjutant THOMAS A. SEARS, formerly of the Thirtieth Massachusetts Volunteers. He expressed much pleasure at meeting me, and I frankly confess that his face was bronzed darker than very many of the soldiers under his command. With Adjutant SEARS I went through the entire building, and I was much surprised to see how comfortably 1,700 men had found themselves. I was informed that these native soldiers, as they are termed, manage with the ordinary rations to live better than do a majority of our soldiers. This is to be accounted for by the fact that a large number of these natives have been professional cooks, and from youth up had been compelled to take care of others as well as themselves. These free mulatto men learn the drill easily, and take great pride in the business. I saw some of the squads go through their exercises, and they deserve commendation. It was impossible for me to wait to see the regimental drill.

Beside the door of the main entrance of the building, were posted up the names of the "Phelps Guards," one hundred strong. The list was made out by one of the Company, and was a fine specimen of penmanship. I took a peep into the prison and found some twenty delinquents, who, soldier-like, were whiling the time away playing cards. On the whole, in spite of a strange sensation at the novelty of what I witnessed, I was favorably impressed, and consciously believe that, with good officers, these men would do efficient service.

The *Chasseurs d' Afrique* as the men are fond of calling themselves, are at present dressed in the United States infantry uniform, with the cavalry hat. The Zouave dress should be adopted; at all events the red cap and tassel. The mulatto and negro does not need a broad brimmed hat to shade their faces, and it looks out of place and anomalous. Gen. BUTLER takes a great deal of interest in this body of men and I think is anxiously waiting to know if they will be mustered into service. What course the Government will pursue, I cannot say, but I think I could dispose of them both profitably and practically. I would send six hundred to Fort Jackson, three hundred to Fort St. Phillip, six hundred to Fort Pickens, and the remainder, with two or three hundred more, should be the occupiers of Sumter and other Southern forts. History goes to show that the negro man is a good artillerist; in naval warfare they have always distinguished themselves, not only as active gunners, but fierce and determined boarders. On our gunboats now in front of the city the negro sailors are great favorites, and are equal to any in doing duty. Let our Southern forts thus be defended, having only a few white men as special guards, and white officers throughout. We should then be relieved of the sad distruction universally taking place among unacclimated white men doing military duty in the Southern forts. With such soldiers, we should neither fear an outside enemy or the more insidious foe, malarias, fevers and epidemics. The commanding officer of this regiment is Col. STAFFORD, I believe once attached to the New-York Fire Zouaves, and Lieut. Col. JOHN A. NELSON I believe of one of the New England regiments.

RECRUITING LIVELY.

The recruiting business goes on lively, and, as in other cities, popular names are adopted to facilitate the raising of volunteers. We have in process of organization the "Butler Guards," the "Shepley Invincibles," the "Werisee Rangers," the "Gen. William's Avengers;" and now we have it announced in all the corners that the "Thorpe's Rifles" are now in the field.

THE HEALTH OF THE CITY.

The weather still continues warm, and just at this time it is very showery, but the health of the city was never better at this season. It is now conceded by all that no epidemic can exist this year. The crisis is past, and Providence has smiled upon our occupation of New-Orleans. The country for this great boon can never be sufficiently thankful to the energy of Gen. BUTLER, displayed, first, in his having the city thoroughly cleaned; and secondly, in the enforcement of a rigid blockade. It can no longer be a matter of doubt about the yellow fever being *introduced from abroad*, for the severe blockade of the port against the rebels, and next against every vessel coming from an infected port, has decided the question forever, that the yellow fever is not indigenous to our climate.

FLAGS OF TRUCE.

We have had, since I last wrote you, two or three flags of truce—one from "up the coast," and two from across the lake. They were unimportant, save the last, which came for the purpose of arranging an exchange for the paroled soldiers, who entered their names for the purpose. The Confederate officers confined themselves very closely to Gen. BUTLER'S headquarters, and were on the whole very intelligent and clever men.

COL. DICK TAYLOR ON THE RAMPAGE.

Col. DICK TAYLOR, son of "Old ZACH.," recently returned from Virginia, much to his indignation found that the National troops had taken possession of his place and sequestered most of his property; whereupon he has issued an ukase that no planters who have been more fortunate should ship their sugar to New-Orleans, and thereby he has made a guerrilla of himself, for his next step must be to head the burners and hangers of his vicinity, who are now laying waste by rapine and robbery what was once the most productive land on the globe.

GEN. BUTLER.

The rumor that Gen. BUTLER was to be superseded has had the effect to call out the real sentiment of the people, and his most bitter enemies were among the first to express their regrets at the possibility of such an event. They all admit that since the General has been here, the police of the city has been perfect, that life was never safer, that on the whole, justice has been administered on broad and liberal principles, and the most difficult people in the world to govern has been satisfied. If the remarkable administrative qualities possessed by Gen. BUTLER are needed nearer the National Capital, the people here would sacrifice their own feelings for the national welfare; but if this is not the case, then he should be left master and Military-Commandant of New-Orleans, the only thing gained to the glory of our cause, after a long year of disaster and defeat; for, startling as it may appear, if with our reverses on the Potomac, *we could not call the mouth of the Mississippi ours, we should be poor indeed.*

THE FUNERAL OF A SLAVE.

On Tuesday, the 16th inst., I witnessed a funeral, formed of carriages, of nearly a quarter of a mile in length, attending to the grave the remains of the slave SARGY, believed to be, at least, one hundred and seventeen years of age. The mourners were mostly "quadroons," and as long as I have lived in Louisiana, this was the first time I had ever seen anything of the kind, and therefore the greater was my astonishment. In the first place, there were the evidences of substantial wealth connected with the cortége, that was of itself an incident, when the majority of the whites of New-Orleans have a pinched and severely blockaded appearance. The hearse was finer, and the coffin more elegantly adorned, than I ever before saw at any funeral. But what attracted me most was the people themselves. Immediately behind the hearse followed some twenty well-dressed negroes, who were, no doubt, slave servants of the deceased Then came the mourners, shrouded and beclouded in black crape. Then followed the friends in that long line of carriages, largely composed of females, varying from the child of tender years to persons of most mature age. All were white—that is to say, a blue white—a cold, dark, icy hue seemed to be on most of the faces, for very few, indeed, had any color in their cheeks, such as enlivens the pure descendants of the Caucasian race. Their eyes were dark and sparkling, and owing to the prevailing fashions, there was a kind of Oriental look about the whole affair, that reminded me of pictures and colors I have seen among the aristocratic people of Hisdostan. There was one young girl, I suppose some fourteen years of age, that was remarkably beautiful, and seemed very much disposed to be admired; but the majority, I thought, wore an expression of contempt that was universal in its application, applying alike to Unionists and Seceshers. There were persons enough in this funeral alone to show that there was a large and not uninteresting world of people, peculiar to themselves, and presenting a social life such as the world has very little idea of out of a comparatively narrow circle which exists in the Crescent City.

A CHASE AFTER JEFF. THOMPSON.

For some time past it has been reported that JEFF. THOMPSON was "across the lake," at Ponchatoola, making great preparations to do something dreadful, the particulars of which were not clearly understood. On Saturday, 13th inst., Maj. GEORGE C. STRONG, with a small force of infantry—250 men of the Twelfth Maine—went on board of the steamer *Ceres*, the object of the expedition being to capture the formidable JEFF.; the *New-London*, with 100 men of the Thirteenth Connecticut, at the same time to pay a visit to the Pass Manshoe. When Maj. STRONG reached the mouth of the Tanjipiho, much to his regret he found the bar could not be crossed by the *Ceres*, and he instantly conceived the idea of marching up to the town, some ten miles distant. When the troops had fairly got in motion, the road being all the way along the railroad track, they espied an Indian, who immediately turned and fled toward the town, thus prostrating all idea of a surprise. The Major appealed to his men, and they, with one voice, declared their willingness to proceed. Upon reaching Ponchatoola, our soldiers found the place strongly defended by infantry and a couple of pieces of artillery, and an action at once commenced. The engagement was short, for the enemy, though in superior force, soon found that he was being outflanked, and precipitately fled; our loss being twenty killed and wounded, that of the enemy much greater. Among the severely but not fatally wounded was Capt. THORNTON, of the Twelfth Maine Regiment. Unhappily, a surprise of the place was frustrated by the Indian's information; and JEFF. THOMPSON, it was learned, had been absent some days at Jackson, Miss. Among the trophies obtained, however, was JEFF.'s sword, presented to him by certain patriots of Memphis, his spurs and military saddle. About twenty-five or thirty railroad cars, loaded with cotton, sugar and molasses, belonging to the Confederate Government, were set on fire and destroyed. Having accomplished this, preparations were made to return, when our troops discovered that the line of the track was menaced by the enemy's infantry, and that two pieces of artillery was planted so as to command the road. Maj. STRONG said a few words of encouragement to the men, and started down the railway track, much of it laid on tressel-work, built over the swamp. Strange as it may appear, no casualty occurred, except the necessity of abandoning the severely wounded, among whom was Capt. THORNTON. With this exception, the command safely reached the *Ceres* and returned to the city. The intentions of the expedition of the *New-London* were frustrated by the water being too low for the vessel to enter the Pass. I understand that this attack upon Ponchatoola has created great excitement along the rebel shores of the Lake, and as far in the interior as Jackson, Miss., for the rebels were unprepared for such a bold invasion of their territory.

THE STATUE OF WASHINGTON.

The statue of Gen. WASHINGTON, which Gen. BUTLER took from the capital at Baton Rouge, and sent North, was sculptured by HIRAM POWERS, who received for it from the citizens of New-Orleans and the State of Louisiana $25,000. The Commission originated with JAMES ROBB, W. H. WILDE of Georgia, Col. T. B. THORPE, Judge McCALEB and other spirited gentlemen, at the time residents of New-Orleans, who were somewhat led astray as to Mr. POWERS' merits by the sudden popularity the sculptor acquired by his Greek Slave. It was proposed first that New-Orleans should have a statue of FULTON, but this idea gave way for a statue of FRANKLIN, and ended in an order to make the present captured statue of WASHINGTON. I have not seen it, but from the description, I presume it has the faults of Mr. POWERS' life-size works, for he has certainly made the greatest failures in this line of any celebrated artist that ever lived, as WEBSTER'S statue at Boston, and CALHOUN'S in South Carolina testify. If the statue has merits, I am exceedingly glad that it may possibly be placed where it can be seen; in Baton Rouge it attracted but little attention; the Apollo would have been just as much neglected.

FROM THE REBEL STATES.

More About the Campaign on the Potomac.

LAUDATION OF GENERAL LEE.

THE CONFEDERATES COMFORTED.

THE DEFENCES OF CHARLESTON, &C

FROM THE POTOMAC.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Sept. 24.

The accounts and dispatches which we publish to-day, will correct some misapprehensions which have gone to the public as news. The late events on the Potomac, since the capture of Harper's Ferry, may be stated thus:

On Tuesday, the 16th, LEE, whose forces were concentrating at Sharpsburgh, was confronted by McCLELLAN, who had followed him thither from Boonsboro' the day before. On Tuesday evening a light and harmless cannonade occurred, lasting a few hours. On the next day the great battle of Sharpsburgh was fought, lasting until night. Some of Gen. LEE'S forces arrived during the action, a portion of them at an advanced hour. The close of the battle left us in possession of the field, and on the next morning it was discovered that McCLELLAN had retreated.

Gen. LEE held the field all day Thursday, caring for the wounded and the dead. He then crossed the Potomac, which was only about two miles distant, and took position at or near Shepherdstown. We think he thus moved nearly or quite his whole army.

The General of the enemy ascertaining his withdrawal to the south side, began what they called their pursuit. Perhaps deceived to some extent by the stories with which they deceive their people, they even ventured to throw over a force of ten thousand men to press the flight of the "disorganized" Confederates. How this expedition fared, on Sunday last, let the telegram in another column tell! Another chastisement, swift, and sudden, and severe, has fallen upon the enemy from the hand of JACKSON.

Gen. LEE'S present position we do not know—whether he is still on the south side, or whether he has recrossed his army to the other. But he has his plans, and himself and his army, crowned with the fame of new exploits, are in the highest spirits. We will not even guess at his plans, lest it might suggest the right idea to the enemy.

But surely Gen. LEE can be cheerfully trusted to manage the operations confided to him. That he will do this to the best advantage may well be inferred from his brilliant career, from the campaign on the Chickahominy to this hour. His plans have been admirably conceived—admirably concealed from the enemy, and admirably executed. To the enemy he must seem like a cross-eyed man, never striking where he seems to be looking.

He outgeneraled McCLELLAN on the Chickahominy—he made a fool of POPE from the Rapidan to Manassas—he has disgraced McCLELLAN again, by the capture of Harper's Ferry, with nearly twelve thousand prisoners, right before his eyes, while McCLELLAN thought he was about to strike at Harrisburgh or Washington. While he has managed well, his officers and soldiers have executed like heroes, and continued success has gladdened the heart of the country.

General LEE has shifted his late position by a few miles. He is, it may be, still on this bank of the Potomac instead of the other. *In the feelings of some there is a vast difference in the two positions. The difference, in fact, is an hour's march. For ourselves we are perfectly content in the conviction that it is strategy that put our army where it is, the march following, as it did, on the heels of a victory.* What the strategy is, we could only guess; perhaps BURNSIDE imagined something of it last Sunday, when JACKSON was thundering in his rear, and racing with him for the Potomac crossing.

Let our people, therefore, be composed, and patient, and cheerful. Retreats are often simulated. They are like the crouch before the spring of the lion. They may be but the running start of the leaper. Let us be confiding where confidence has been so well earned. So long as Gen. LEE is cheerful and content and his army in good spirits we shall see in these facts abundant reason why we should be so likewise.

Another word we will add here. The public, anxious and feverish for news, has abandoned itself to excitement. Men race the streets all day news hunting. Of course, rumors abound. Why should they not when there is such a demand? Rumors reach us from the field of operations. Gen. LEE is here and Gen. LEE is there; and here, then, has been a victory, and there a capitulation. The Government, too, has great news which it will not disclose, and the public anxiety takes the form of angry rebuke. The imputation upon the Government is a mistake. There has been no withholding of news such as the public would itself consider proper to be disclosed. The Government has been free and ready to impart all legitimate information. The trouble lies here: Rumor, even when true, always flies faster than fact. It is like the report that tells of the coming of the ball. Government deals in facts and official reports; and for the sending of these, time is required to insure accuracy. "The passenger by the cars," or other private information, is generally ahead of even JACKSON'S brief telegrams.

Hence the street is often full of rumors and even facts are sometimes pretty authentically known before the Government is informed of the matters. Citizens must be composed and patient, and not fret and complain if the Government does not resolve itself into a mere news agency, or do not employ itself in the dignified task of hunting down every idle rumor which is born of the public excitement and a diseased curiosity.

ANOTHER VIEW OF AFFAIRS.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Sept. 24.

Military operations are not conducted on haphazard chance; nor do generals march their armies about "like roaring lions, seeking whom they may devour," but accomplish their purposes by prearranged campaigns, having certain and well defined objects. Gen. LEE did not march out of Richmond towards the sources of the Chickahominy seeking an enemy; but knowing the position of his enemy, he performed those celebrated manœuvres by a previously arranged plan; nor did he move his army to Piedmont, Virginia, without first determining what would be his course upon reaching the theatre of war. So also was his march into Maryland—that, too, had an object and purpose, being different from what the enemy supposed, as well as what our people believed.

It was not a step toward invading Pennsylvania, nor yet was it made only to raise Maryland. The *real objects* were the capture of the Yankee force at Harper's Ferry and the drawing of McCLELLAN out of Washington, and incidentally the rousing of Maryland. While his proclamation to the people of Maryland deceived his enemy, and manifested to the world the difference between the Confederate manner of conducting the war and that of our enemies, it completely disguised his principal object.

His march to Frederick and his proclamation assembled at Washington brigades and regiments which could have been sent, *viâ* Chambersburgh and Hagerstown, to the relief of Harper's Ferry. Had Gen. LEE marched directly on Harper's Ferry, his design would have been understood and prevented by the immediate evacuation of the place and retreat into Pennsylvania, or directly to Washington. In military operations the most circuitous route may be the shortest way to accomplish an object; and as the final purpose of every campaign is most carefully concealed, appearances are made deceptive, and the people at home, as well as the enemy, are both deceived. Now, that the capture of Harper's Ferry and the battle of Sharpsburgh reveal the object of the movement into Maryland, every one must admire the strategic talents of our distinguished General, and his wonderful power of combination becomes more apparent as we contemplate the skillful manner in which he delayed McCLELLAN'S army, destined to relieve Harper's Ferry, and postponed the engagement in general battle until the besieging force from Harper's Ferry could come up. *Having captured Harper's Ferry, the campaign closed.*

He then turns on McCLELLAN, and fights the battle of Sharpsburgh—a battle in which he had nothing to lose, but everything to gain, and in which the enemy had nothing to gain, but everything to lose. If Gen. LEE had been defeated at Sharpsburgh nothing would have been determined by the battle, because, by crossing into Virginia, he was approaching his base of operations, and drawing the enemy further and further from theirs. McCLELLAN discovered Gen. LEE'S design too late to prevent its execution. Harper's Ferry, with its garrison, armament, arms and stores, all fell into our hands. A glorious termination of a splendid campaign.

The first campaign for the relief of Richmond terminated at Malvern Hill. When McCLELLAN retreated to Berkeley, Gen. LEE did not follow and attempt the annihilation of the Federal Army, because it could not have been accomplished without a corresponding loss to our own army, which might have so weakened it that the second campaign for the relief of Richmond—that in Piedmont, Virginia—could not have been immediately undertaken. And, again, when the campaign against POPE culminated in the splendid victories of Manassas, Gen. LEE did not pursue the shattered army to Washington, *because the remnants of the two Federal armies were not to be despised behind fortifications.* But our distinguished General projected the movement into Maryland as a cover to his march against Harper's Ferry, and for the purpose of drawing McCLELLAN out of Washington. He has entirely succeeded. Harper's Ferry has fallen, and McCLELLAN enticed sixty-five miles from Washington, has been defeated. Such glorious triumphs should teach our people the utmost reliance on Gen. LEE, and make them easy even when they do not understand his movements.

THE NEWS.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Sept. 24.

The following dispatch was received by Major-Gen. SMITH from Col. DAVIDSON, Military Commander at Staunton:

"COLONEL: A dispatch has just been received from Winchester, dated 21st. The enemy crossed 10,000 men over the river at Shepherdstown, and were immediately attacked by JACKSON'S corps and routed. Their loss very heavy; ours slight. Quite a number of arms taken. JACKSON has recrossed into Maryland. H. B. DAVIDSON, Col. P. A. C. S."

STILL LATER.

The Central train brought down no additional news of importance last evening. A variety of reports, of an exceedingly delightful description, came down, but being minus the necessary authority, we decline to repeat them. The accounts of JACKSON'S victory near Shepherdstown, of the active condition of our whole army, and the generally favorable aspect of affairs on the Potomac, are confirmed.

We learn a courier arrived last night, bringing dispatches from Gen. LEE to the Government, but we have not been able to learn the nature of the dispatches brought. It is stated that in the fight near Shepherdstown an entire Yankee division, supposed to be BURNSIDE'S, was terribly cut up while attempting to ford the river, for the purpose of flanking Gen. JACKSON'S army. No sooner had the division gotten well into the water, than Gen. JACKSON turned his artillery, which until that time had been concealed, upon them with terrible effect. The river is said to have been almost choked up with the dead and the dying. The slaughter of the enemy in this fight is said to be greater than at any time during the war.

TO BE DISSOLVED.

The South Carolina Convention has passed an ordinance declaring that that "body shall cease and be dissolved on the 17th of December next."

The Executive Council, created by the Convention, is placed hereafter under the control of the Legislature for regulation or abolishment.

HABEAS CORPUS IN THE REBEL CONGRESS.

In the Confederate House of Representatives, on Sept. 22, on motion of Mr. BALDWIN, of Virginia, the rules were suspended in order to enable him to offer the following:

Resolved, That the President be respectfully requested to inform this House—

1. Whether CHARLES K. HYDE, a citizen of Augusta County, Virginia, who, on the 20th day of the present month, was arrested in the City of Richmond and confined in a prison known as "Castle Thunder," was so arrested and imprisoned by the military authority of the Confederate States, and, if so, by what officer and under whose orders.

2. For what offence the said CHARLES K. HYDE has been seized, searched and deprived of liberty; upon whose oath or affirmation he was charged; by what warrant or other process he was taken, and under what law.

2. Whether the said CHARLES K. HYDE has been examined or tried for the offence charged against him, and if so, in what court or before what tribunal, and with what result.

4. Whether the said CHARLES K. HYDE belongs to the land or naval forces of the Confederate States, or is liable to military duty under any law thereof.

"*Resolved*, That the President be requested to communicate to this House copies of any orders, or any other papers relating to the case of the said CHARLES K. HYDE, with a statement of any testimony taken in the case."

Mr. SWANN, of Tenn., was opposed to the adoption of the resolutions. If the person referred to had been improperly arrested, the writ of *habeas corpus* was not now suspended, and he had his remedy before the country. The action proposed would embarrass the House on a matter in regard to which but few felt any interest. If the matter was pressed, another member of the House would have to amend the resolution, by calling for information in relation to another case of imprisonment by martial law. He himself could refer to hundreds of cases did he see fit to do so.

Mr. BALDWIN said he had no disposition to trifle with the time of the House, but he wanted to call attention to the fact that one of the most respectable citizens of his district was arrested here on Saturday last by a Baltimore "Plug-Ugly," so he was told, and thrust into Castle Thunder, confined in the same room with the notorious Dr. RUCKER, and a horde of other disloyal persons, and this for no other offence than trying to obtain a substitute for the son of his neighbor. He wanted to know if the President claimed authority, either for himself or for officers of his own creation, to arrest, under laws of his own creation, and try, before tribunals of his own creation, respectable citizens for offences of his own creation, or of his subordinates? This was the subject of inquiry, and had it not been such an aggravated case, he would not have brought it to the attention of this House. The arrest was made, as he was informed, for the simple offence named, and none other.

The resolution was passed—Yeas, 58; Nays, 12.

GEN. FOOTE AS A PEACEMAKER.

HIS PROPOSITION FOR A PEACE COMMISSIONER OR COMMISSIONERS TO WASHINGTON.

From the Richmond Examiner, Sept. 20.

Mr. FOOTE, of Tennessee, (of the rebel House of Representatives,) offered the following joint resolution, proposing to send a Commissioner or Commissioners to Washington City, empowered to propose terms of just and honorable peace:

Resolved, By the Congress of the Confederate States of America, that the signal success with which Divine Providence has so continually blessed our arms for several months past, would fully justify the Confederate Government in dispatching a Commissioner or Commissioners to the Government at Washington City, empowered to propose the terms of a just and honorable peace.

Mr. FOOTE, on offering this proposition, observed that he did not intend to occupy the attention of the House more than a few minutes, preliminary to the motion which he should presently make, to refer the resolution under consideration to the Committee on Foreign Affairs—a Committee, I beg leave to say, continued Mr. FOOTE, with the exception of its Chairman, eminently qualified to deal with this grave and interesting matter in a calm, considerate and signally advantageous manner. Sir, I have but little hope that our insolent and cruel foe will listen to this proposition favorably. I have but little confidence, I confess, Sir, in the wisdom and sagacity, the statesmanship or the true manliness of spirit, of Mr. LINCOLN and his deluded Cabinet counsellors. I am not unaware that these personages have been disgracefully driven forward continually, from the first shedding of blood in the affair of Fort Sumter up to the present moment, by a numerous and active body of infuriated fanatics and unscrupulous demagogues, until they have almost reached the depths of utter hopelessness and ruin. I am not at all confident that the weak and vacillating executive chief in Washington City has adequate moral courage to receive our commissioner, should we conclude to send one, even were the sufferings of our Northern enemies far greate those which they have already experienced, though stimulated, as to some extent they must necessarily be, by the apprehension of the far greater sufferings with which they are now so obviously menaced. But, sir, to these considerations I attach but little importance. I will endeavor to state my view of the subject in a very concise manner, as, according to the rules of the House, I can occupy its attention only for a few minutes. The enemy will either refuse our proposal of peace, or, perchance, even refuse to receive our commissioner; or they will be courteously received. Certainly it is hardly to be hoped that our proposal of peace will be respectfully considered and agreed to. In the latter case a most bloody and desolating war will be brought to a close; our own beloved country will be relieved from the experience of present sufferings, and be, perchance, saved from greatly multiplied sufferings hereafter. If a just and honorable peace be madly refused us, then upon the heads of our heartless adversaries will be accumulated all the responsibility connected with those evils which may be hereafter inflicted upon the general interests of the civilized world; the oceans of blood which may be hereafter shed, and all the immeasurable horrors which must ieevitably result from a war conducted as it has been heretofore conducted by our heartless enemies, in utter disregard of all the well known principles of civilized war. We cannot, in any state of things which can be possibly conceived of, be at all injured by the pursuing of the line of policy suggested in the resolution. Our brave armies in the field will not feel less inclined to prosecute the war with energy and resolution, because their Government manifests a disposition to save them from the necessity of incurring further hardships, and shows a disposition to restore them once more to the blessings of peace, of domestic happiness, and of social beatitude. On the contrary, I shall confidently expect the exhibition of a still sterner resolution, a still fiercer military zeal, and still more glorious achievements, when they shall thus find it demonstrated to them that there is no possibility of peace with our persecutors, save by resorting, in a spirit of just retaliation, to those terrible expedients which may be calculated to impress upon their own obdurate hearts the intense consciousness of those horrors of which they have been the sole originators. If our proposition should be declined, and there be any good men yet left in the North, friends to justice, to the laws of Christian humanity, and the general happiness of the world, they will at once make their presence known, organize and embody their energies against an insolent and barbarous Government, drive LINCOLN and his myrmidons from power, and elevate to the seats of official authority wise and upright statesmen, through whose efficient instrumentality this sanguinary struggle may be at last brought to a termination.

Sir, it is not even possible that our motives or objects in taking the initiative in the noble work of pacification can be misunderstood either by the enemy or by the rest of the civilized nations of the world. We are thus far completely victorious in the war. In all the numerous battles which have been fought we have been most signally successful. We have driven or are now driving, the vaunting hosts of the North beyond our confines, and our victorious standards are now being planted upon the territory of the foe. Such a succession of brilliant and decisive triumphs has never heretofore adorned the page of our history. Our successes have been acknowledged in the most emphatic manner even in the columns of the Northern newspapers. In sheer magnamity, we are bound to offer terms of peace to the enemy. With us alone can a proposition of peace originate without the deepest dishonor. If the war is not to be interminable (and who desires this?) the first movement towards a settlement of existing difficulties must be made by one of the parties contestant; and as the enemy cannot be expected, under existing circumstances, to send to us a proposition for the present termination of hostilities, it results that the civilized world has a right to look to us for such action as the resolution proposes. Mr. Speaker, I know well that I shall be denounced in certain quarters for my present conduct, I shall be probably charged with excessive moderation, and perchance, even of pasillanimity. I shall not be at all surprised if all who are especially interested in the continuance of the war shall resort even to ridicule and denunciation. To all this I am prepared to submit, confiding as I do in the general good sense and elevated moral sentiment of my honored countrymen, and being perfectly persuaded that this resolution, if it should be fated to rejection, will awaken a responsive echo in the bosoms of good and wise men elsewhere, which will more than compensate for present misjudgment and undeserved obloquy.

Mr. WILCOX asked if we had not effective Commissioners there now in the persons of Generals LEE and Stonewall JACKSON.

Mr. FOOTE admitted their effectiveness, but their services were required in the field, where they were now prosecuting the war with energy, and he did not desire to have their attention distracted by other matters.

THE DEFENCES OF CHARLESTON.

From the Richmond Whig, Sept. 23.

The following ridiculous lie, by telegraph, from Boston, is published in the Northern papers, of the 18th inst.:

"The reported investment of Charleston by the gunboats has some confirmation by a letter received in this city from on board the United States steamer *Bibb*, which says: 'Fort Sumter has already received a preliminary dose of shot and shell, which resulted in serious damage.'"

Per contra, the Charleston *Courier*, of Saturday last, describes a visit by the editor "to a noted and prominent military post, occupying a position in full view and within easy coöperating distance of nearly every fortified point on the surroundings of our beautiful harbor. It is scarcely possible," he says, "within the range of easy vision, to place one's eye on any prominent spot that is not frowning with ordnance of the most approved and destructive character. As auxiliaries to the effectiveness of these enemy deterring fortifications there are also obstructions and destructives, movable and fixed, seen and unseen, which altogether beget a confidence in those possessing a knowledge of their character that leads irresistibly to the conclusion that superior engineering skill has made and is still making our city more and more impregnable to the attack or attacks of that vandal horde, who, we know, owes us an undying grudge for having made them once and again kiss the bitter rod of defeat and humiliation within our precincts. A fire, north, south, east and west, direct, cross, plunging and concentrated, with other formidable hindrances, and before getting out of the range of these engines of destruction of one line of fortifications, running directly in range of a dozen others, would, in the opinion of those of experience, render the situation of any foe in an attack on Charleston extremely hazardous, if not, perhaps, wholly inextricable. To officers and friends who have placed us under obligations by their kindness and courtesies on this pleasant trip, we tender many thanks."

THE INDIAN WAR.

A Sharp Engagement Between Col. Sibley and the Sioux—Dispatches from Gen. Pope.

HEADQUARTERS OF ARMY, ST. PAUL, Sept. 26.

Major-Gen. Halleck, General-in-Chief:

Dispatches from Col. SIBLEY, just received, state that a sharp engagement has taken place with the Sioux near Yellow Medicine; about thirty Indians killed and many wounded. Our loss, five killed and thirty-four wounded. The Indians fell back toward Lagtnparle, SIBLEY following.

(Signed) JOHN POPE, Major-General.

AFFAIRS AT LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Sunday, Sept. 28.

The dealers in army goods had quite a harvest to-day, disposing of almost everything available for army purposes, at quite an advance on Saturday's prices.

The military officers of the Southern Confederacy rigidly enforce the conscription all around Lexington and other points occupied by the rebels.

On Friday, about five hundred rebel wagons were seen on the road from Danville to Lexington, supposed to be empty, and going in that direction for supplies.

The pontoon bridge connecting Louisville and Jeffersonville was completed yesterday.

A skirmish occurred to-day, at Middletown, between a National cavalry regiment and some rebel troops. One rebel was killed and the balance routed.

LETTERS OF MARQUE.

Proposed Issue of Letters of Marque by the United States Government.

From the London Shipping Gazette, Sept. 16.

A Nova Scotian cotemporary, received by the last mail, contains an extract from the *Newfoundland Royal Gazette*, from which it appears that the Governor of that Colony has received a dispatch from the Duke of Newcastle, dated the 1st ult., intimating that Earl RUSSELL "had been informed by the American Minister in London, that *it is the intention of the United States Government to issue letters of marque, with a view of checking the hostilities carried on by Southern Privateers against United States Commerce.*" This information the Duke of Newcastle has thought it right to communicate without delay to the Governors of Newfoundland and New-Brunswick, "*as serious inconveniences may result to British commerce from such a measure.*" The promptitude of the Colonia Secretary is commendable, but it is somewhat strange that information so intimately concerning the carrying trade of this country, should have been left to find its way here from our North American Colonies. The notice which has made its appearance in the Government journal of Newfoundland should, unquestionably, have appeared in the Government journal here, in the first instance. Yet we are not aware that the London *Gazette* has contained any intimation on the subject of this officially reported communication of Mr. ADAMS to Earl RUSSELL, respecting privateering. The document, however, which has appeared in the Newfoundland *Royal Gazette* is evidently genuine. It is put forth "by His Excellency's order," and bears the signature of the Acting Colonial Secretary. Assuming, then, that the Federal Government have resolved to carry out their intention with respect to the issue of letters of marque, the information is quite as necessary for our merchants and shipowners here as in the Colonies. If Federal privateers take the sea, they will probably not confine their operations to "checking the hostilities carried on by Southern privateers against United States Commerce"—they will take the sea in aid of the Federal navy, either to assist in maintaining the blockade, or, what is more likely, *to coöperate in effecting captures.* Privateering has been formally abolished by the maritime States of Europe, Spain excepted, but it is still retained by America as a means of supplementing her naval force. There are two aspects in which the issue of letters-of-marque and reprisal may be regarded—either as authority to ships to carry armaments for purposes of defence and capture, *if attacked*, or simply for the purpose of harrassing the commerce of the enemy, wherever it may be fallen in with—or, as the old law of this country has it, "to seize the property of the aggressor nation without hazard of being condemned as robbers or pirates." Application was made early in the war to President LINCOLN to permit merchantmen to carry arms with a view to reprisals as well as defence, but it was refused. It would seem this refusal has been reconsidered, and that Northern merchantmen will be authorized to carry arms for purposes of aggression as well as defence. *There can be no doubt that the law of nations justifies the Federal Government in resorting to this mode of increasing their maritime force.* "When a State which has received, or supposes it has received (says WHEATON, E. I. L., p. 372) an inquiry from another nation, it delivers commissions to its officers and subjects to take the persons and property belonging to the other nation wherever the same may be found." This is the law of Reprisals as hitherto sanctioned by international usage, and the Cabinet of Washington are authorized to resort to it. But the evil of privateering consists in this—that it superadds to patriotic motives those of private interest and cupidity, and has been found in the experience of nations to be most mischievous in its effects. Hence the Powers who met in Paris in 1856, agreed that its abolition was demanded by the progress of events as a remnant of barbarous warfare, inconsistent with the present advanced state of civilization. *By the issue of letters-of-marque and reprisal, to meet the Southern privateers, the Federal Government at once concede the status of "another nation" to the Southern States.* It is, however, incorrect to describe the *Sumter*, the *Jeff. Davis*, the *Alabama*, and other craft which have taken the sea under the Palmetto flag as privateers. They are, as the Confederate authorities assert, vessels commanded by officers regularly commissioned by the Confederate Government, and which have taken the sea in defence of the commerce of the South quite as much as to prey upon the commerce of the North. The point of view, however, in which we in this country must regard this issue of letters of marque by the Federal Government is, that it is intended thereby to reinforce the Federal fleet indefinitely, *and, so far* [illegible] of the North [illegible] to enter and leave ports [illegible] the Northern privateers will [illegible] *Sumter*, that [illegible] the *Alabama* [illegible] Colonial Secretary has considered it his duty to [illegible] our North American Colonies of the "serious inconvenience which may result [illegible] such a measure," a warning [illegible] necessary for our shipowners [illegible] for those of Newfoundland or New-Brunswick. [illegible] Government cannot, of course, [illegible] the Federal Government to grant [illegible] adventurers to arm ships, whether for [illegible] aggression or defence; [illegible]

Changes in the Gulf Squadron.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Sept. 28.

The special correspondent of FORNEY'S *Press*, writing from Pensacola, 19th, has the following items:

Commander Caldwell has been detached from the *Itasca* to the command of the iron-clad *Essex*. Capt. Palmer is detached from the steam-sloop *Iroquois* to the command of the *Hartford*, in lieu of Capt. Wainwright, deceased. Commander Nichols is detached from the gunboat *Winona*, and ordered to the command of the *Iroquois*. Lieut. Commanding Thornton is detached as Executive Officer of the *Hartford* to the command of the gunboat *Winona*. First Lieut. Mack Tilton, United States Marines, is detached from the command of Pilot Town, La., to take charge of the Pensacola Navy-yard. Lieut. Six is detached from the frigate *Potomac*, and ordered as First Lieutenant to the gunboat *Winona*. Lieut. Kemberly is detached from the frigate *Potomac* as Executive Officer of the flagship *Hartford*.

The steam frigate *Susquehannah* has been condemned and will proceed home at the first opportunity.

The *Iroquois* has her machinery injured and goes home soon.

[Advertisement.]

SUCCESS IN LIFE.—For what calling, profession or pursuit in life are you best fitted? To learn this—and it is of the utmost importance to know—have a full written description of character, by Messrs. FOWLER & WELLS, Phrenologists, No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

SEPT. 28—*In steamship City of Baltimore, from Liverpool*—Mrs. Miller and infant, Mrs Proctor and 3 daughters, Mr. Davis and lady, G. F. Bulley, John Cotter, Edward Hatton, Mr. Williston and lady, James Mitchell, W. H. Robertson, Mr. Boyd and lady, Mr. Feeney and lady, Wm. King and lady, Mr. Kirppendorf, lady and 3 children, R. Murray, Francis Pratt, Maurice King, N. Weyl, P. Weiler, Mr. Branderstein, Mr. Parmley, C. Walcott, W. G. Bryan, Mr. Dechaner and lady, Wm. Burdon, Mrs. Ellen McArthur, Mrs. Doyle, Miss Molony, Miss Thompson and child, Miss Cannody, Miss Margaret Wunderlich, Rev. John Lord, Mr. Lawson, Charles O'Neill, W. Albuoy, Wm. Roberts, S. Smith, John Smith, Wm. Manson, Jules Elexis, E. Cutter, G. Striker, Samuel Boyd, Henry J. Seymour, J. J. Higginson, Mr. Ford, Stephen Allbut, Edwin Hant, C. B. Darwin, and 192 in the steerage.

In steam transport Mary A. Boardman, from Key West and Pensacola—Capt. W. H. Bennet, of 90th New-York Vol.; Sergeant Shute and lady, of 90th New-York Vol.; D. F. Brannan, lady and 4 children, W. Wisdem, lady and 2 children, Mrs. Smith and child, W. Toombs, W. C. Smith, W. Disbrow.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 54 | Sun sets.... 5 47 | Moon rises... 10 02

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 11 15 | Gov. Island. 12 04 | Hell Gate.... 1 29

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, Sept. 28.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Mary A. Boardman, Weir, Pensacola Sept. 17, and Key West 20th, in ballast to D. D. Tompkins, U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. Left at Pensacola, U. S. frigates Hartford, Brooklyn, Potomac, Susquehannah, St. Jago, and 3 mortarboats. Left at Key West, U. S. sloop-of-war St. Lawrence, gunboat Huntsville, schr. Wanderer.

U. S. steam transport Arago, Gadsden, Fortress Monroe 45 hours, in ballast, having in tow U. S. steam transport Fulton. Sept. 26, off Cape Charles, passed U. S. iron-clad Ironsides, bound S.

U. S. steam transport Fulton, Wotton, Fortress Monroe 45 hours. Came on in tow of the transport Arago, having damaged her machinery.

Steamship City of Baltimore, (Br.,) Kennedy, Liverpool Sept. 17, at 1:55 P. M., and Queenstown 18th, at 4:16 P. M., with mdse. and 192 steerage passengers to John G. Dale. Sept. 17, 9 P. M., 14 miles S. W. of Holyhead, passed steamship City of Washington, bound to Liverpool; 26th, 3:30 P. M., lat. 42, lon. 62 20, saw steamship Australasian, hence for Liverpool; same day, 4:30 P. M., lat. 41 55, lon. 63 30, saw bark Celestia, Howes, from Malaga for New-York; 27th, 1:30 P. M., lat. 41, lon. 68 30, saw a brig-rigged steamer, bound E.; 28th, 1 A. M., signalized steamship Edinburgh, hence for Liverpool.

Steamer Petrel, Young, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Westchester, Nye, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Raritan, Slover, Trenton, N. J., with mdse. to Wm. Jenkins.

Ship Mortimer Livingston, Samson, Havre 36 ds., with mdse. and 201 passengers to Boyd & Hincken.

Ship Riga, (of Marblehead,) Freets, New-Orleans 28 ds., with mdse. to W. H. Riversmith & Co.

Bark Bidwell, (Br., new, of Yarmouth, N. S.) Churchill, Yarmouth, N. S., 6 ds., in ballast to Boyd & Hincken.

Bark Millinoket, Bailey, New-Bedford 2 ds., in ballast to master.

Brig Mezerium, (Br., of Shoreham,) Bully, London 34 ds., in ballast to Marks Mendike.

Brig Garibaldi, (Port.,) Compos, St. Ubes 38 ds., with salt to L. E. Amsinck & Co.

Brig Courier, (Pruss.,) Branthoff, Bristol, Eng., 32 ds., in ballast to Wm. Salem & Co.

Brig George S. Roberts, Barnes, St. John, N. B., 7 ds., with pickets to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Orozimbo, Hasbrook, Lingan, C. B., 14 ds., with coal to master.

Brig C. C. Van Horn, (Br.,) Merriman, Windsor, N. S., 9 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolff.

Schr. A. L. Linnell, (of Orleans,) Snow, Curacoa Sept. 14, with salt to F. Nickerson. Left no Am. vessels. Sept. 20, in the Mona Passage, passed a bark bound S., showing a white signal, with black letter D in it. The bark Venus, Atkinson, for New-York, sailed Sept. 10.

Schr. Gazelle Meshod, (Br., of Gibraltar,) Dassey, Gibraltar 42 ds., with mdse. to Giro & Francia.

Schr. Boxer, Rankin, Portland, Me. 4 ds., with barrels to master.

Schr. S. B. Stebbins, Thompson, Elizabethport, with coal for Boston.

Schr. Lebannon, Teal, Elizabethport, with coal for Providence.

Schr. Roan, Mitchill, Elizabethport, with coal for Boston.

Schr. Adele Felecia, Tourgee, Fall River, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Lamertine, Gurney, Wareham 2 ds., with nails to W. F. Tisdale.

Schr. E. Brainerd, Chapman, Portland, Conn., 2 ds., with stone.

Schr. Orion, Connery, Bluehill 14 ds., with stone to C. & E. J. Peters.

Schr. Judge Tanney, Gilmore, Bangor 8 ds., with lumber to John Boynton & Son.

Schr. Eagle, Hall, Vinalhaven, with stone for Sandy Hook.

SAILED—Steamships Star of the South, and Planta-WIND—Sunset, N. N. E.

Below.

Ship J. H. Elliott, Ellis, from Liverpool Aug. 26. Also, one brig, unknown.

Spoken, &c.

St. Jago—bark, from Cardenas for Portland, Sept. 25, lat. 39 55, lon. 71 31.

Foreign Ports.

[PER ANGLO-SAXON.]

Arrived from New-York—Sept. 3, Annawan, at Cadiz; 8th, Agrican, at Cette; 10th, Mary Stewart, at do.; 11th, State of Maine, at Marseilles; 13th, Desperech, in Kingroad; 14th, Active, off Dungeness; Columbus, in the English Channel; Prospero, and Charlotte Sturges, at Dublin; 16th, Ocean, do.; 13th, Montebello, at Derry; Lydia, Ellen Morrison, Emanuel, L. M. Hoydt, and Alios, at Antwerp; 12th, Adele, do.; Admiral, at Havre; Klowitler, at Belfast; 15th, Argo, at Leith; E. Hamilton, Rob Roy and N. Thompson, at Greenock; 13th, Naples, Johanna and Lodoga, at Deal; 15th, Free Trade, Pierano and Aufitule, do.; 17th, Daphne, do.; 14th, Webster, at Liverpool; 15th, Boston and Constellation, do.; 18th, Golden Eagle, in Kingroad; Eliza, at Belfast; Contest and Industry, at Queenstown.

Arrived from Baltimore—13th, R. C. Winthrop, at Havre; 14th, American Union, at Greenock.

Sailed for New-York—14th, St. Michael and Olamus, from Deal; Milton, from Cardiff; 13th, Naples, from Liverpool; 14th, W. F. Storer, Belle Ward, Nonpareil, from from do.; 16th, Ellwood Walter, Conqueror and Sea, from do.

MEM.—The Holyhead, from Cardiff for Genoa, put into Queenstown, leaky.

The Nelly Hunt, from Baltimore for Dublin, put into Queenstown, leaky.

A PURE TOBACCO.

YELLOW BANK TOBACCO.

GOODWIN'S

PURE

YELLOW BANK TOBACCO.

FREE FROM ALL IMPURITIES.

For sale by all tobacco and cigar dealers, and at wholesale by

E. GOODWIN & BROTHER,

Nos. 207 and 209 Water-st.